

Troop Use Ruled Out

Experts See No Way for U.S. To Gain Release of Hostages

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (UPI).—In the view of legal experts, the United States appears powerless to obtain the release of the airline passengers and crew members held hostage by Arab guerrillas in Jordan.

Mrs. Sirhan To See Arabs About Son

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—The mother of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, assassin of Sen. Robert Kennedy, left here today by air for Jordan to speak to Arab guerrillas about possible demands for the release of her son. Mrs. Mary Sirhan is also expected to plead with the commandos for the lives of passengers being held as hostages on two hijacked planes in Jordan.

The chief concern of the United States was for the safety of the Americans aboard the Trans World Airlines and Swissair jets hijacked Sunday over Europe.

Short of armed intervention in Jordan, which the State Department said was not being contemplated, there was little the United States could do except continue to resort to diplomacy.

Limitations on Help "We are responsible for them, to the degree we can be of help to them," a State Department spokesman said. His comment underscored the limitations on the amount of American help that could be made available.

The State Department thus appeared to have been placed in a dilemma similar to that posed by the kidnapping of two Americans, Dan A. Mitron and Dr. Claude L. Fly, by Uruguayan rebels last month.

In that instance, the U.S. response was limited to diplomatic overtures toward the Uruguayan government, which refused to meet a guerrilla demand for the release of political prisoners. Mr. Mitron was killed and Mr. Fly is still believed to be held by the rebels.



NEGOTIATORS DEPART—A delegation of the International Red Cross left Geneva early yesterday to fly to Amman to negotiate the release of hijacked plane hostages. From left, André Rochat, Roland Marti, the chief, an aide, and Louis Jacquet.

In Response to Air Pirates' Demands

5 Nations Plan Joint Action for Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Day conferring on the crisis with Joseph Sisco, assistant secretary for the Middle East, Under Secretary U. Alexis Johnson and a large number of specialists. No decision was reached as to how the United States should proceed to safeguard the lives of persons caught in the bizarre situation.

President Nixon also kept in close touch with the situation. While House press secretary Ron Ziegler said: "We are doing all in our power to bring about the release of the passengers and the aircraft," but he declined to say what steps are being taken.

Mr. Rogers met with Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, Ambassador John Freeman of Great Britain, German Charge d'Affaires Hans Nobel and Swiss Charge d'Affaires Charles Muller.

Afterward U.S. officials insisted that no plan of action was agreed upon and that no recommendation was made to the nations to acquiesce to guerrilla demands to secure the release of the passengers.

The officials said the dilemma that occupied Mr. Rogers and his advisers was twofold:

1. If the guerrillas successfully obtained this large-scale release of terrorists by the hijack method, it might become a standard practice in the future, opening the way for a continuing series of similar incidents.

2. The U.S. and other affected nations do not have direct communication with the Arab commandos and do not know, for example, if all demands are met whether all passengers aboard the two airplanes will be released.

Officials said that the release of the planes and passengers is being sought through diplomatic channels only. No direct action rescue is being contemplated, they said. An Israeli official agreed that any overt rescue attempt would result in the blowing up of both planes. The guerrillas, he said, are an "unstable element."

The State Department came under what officials described as "intense pressure" from American Jewish groups concerned with the lives of passengers on the two planes.

Officials said that concern over American passengers in Jordan had for the moment eclipsed the hijacking of a 747 million Pan American jet which subsequently was blown up in Cairo.

No demand has been made to prosecute the Arab commandos who destroyed the plane, nor has contact with the Egyptian government, they said.

Britain retained the lone hold-out in responding to the Arab guerrilla demands. Cabinet ministers declined comment on their discussions today, only 48 hours before the expiration of the deadline set by the guerrillas.

After the six Arab envoys called on Sir Ais, a Foreign Office spokesman said:

"The secretary of state, when he saw the Arab ambassadors this afternoon at his own request, expressed Her Majesty's Government's grave concern at the outrages."

He, therefore, asked the ambassadors to use their governments' influence with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to stop this kind of activity in the interests of law and order and international safety."

In official circles it was emphasized that the government is not simply delaying until nearer the deadline before announcing a decision on Miss Khalid.

Authorities made plain they were taking the matter very seriously and actively pursuing a solution to the problem.

It was stated that inquiries about the girl were complicated and could take some time. Police had to sift through a large number of statements to get a clear picture of what exactly did happen on the EL Al aircraft before it made an emergency landing at London Airport.

A statement issued by the federal government press office in Bonn this afternoon said the government was "ready to put the three Arabs imprisoned in Munich on a plane to Amman." But it added that this would be done on the understanding that the hostages held in Jordan would be released simultaneously.

With Red Cross Later this afternoon, however, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the government had been negotiating with the Arab guerrillas through the International Red Cross and the Muslim Red Crescent.

Among the Arab hostages were at least seven German men. They were among the passengers and crew aboard the Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 hijacked shortly after takeoff from Frankfurt for New York Sunday.

Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Graber said his government had no cause to change the attitude that it took yesterday morning after the first ultimatum—even after the second series of demands by the Arabs for the release of even more imprisoned guerrillas.

In other words, the Swiss government appeared to be ready to keep its promise given in response to the original PFLP ultimatum, but not to accept less than the original exchange offered.

At 1:30 a.m. today, the Red Cross sent a three-man delegation to Amman on a chartered DC-8 loaded with food and medical supplies for the hostages.

Nominal head of the delegation is Roland Marti, chief Red Cross medical adviser. It includes experienced Middle East negotiators André Rochat and Louis Jacquet, the Red Cross said.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Red Cross had accepted the mediation role only under the condition that there be no discrimination by nationality against the passengers.

He said the exchange of all passengers and crew and the aircraft was the original proposal given the Swiss government by the PFLP Sunday night, only hours after the hijacking.

But he admitted that subsequent demands by the PFLP for the release of Arab guerrillas in West Germany, Great Britain and Israel had complicated the situation.

At a luncheon today in Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Abba Eban said the "entire world is guilty of tolerance and acquiescence to Arab air piracy." He called on governments and the international aviation community to "cease distinguishing between Arab terrorists and Arab governments."

He also urged all airlines to follow the example of Israel's EL Al by taking security measures against hijackers, "resisting wherever possible and not submitting to air piracy blackmail."

He declined to discuss details of Israel's contact with other governments about the hijacked passengers, crews and planes because "this involves the very lives of people and efforts to save them from the hands of the terrorists."

Pilots' Group Mulls Boycott Of Arab Cities

Dutch, Italians Cable Support for Action

LONDON, Sept. 8 (UPI).—An international boycott of flights to Arab countries was discussed today at a meeting called by pilots in the aftermath of Sunday's hijacking spree by Palestinian guerrillas.

Details of the talks of the five-man governing committee of the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Association were kept secret. The talks were continuing at the London headquarters of the organization, representing 47,000 pilots in 57 countries.

It was learned, however, that a boycott was one possibility discussed at the meeting. There was also some discussion of a boycott of countries that provide a haven for hijackers as well as a debate on the possibility of armed guards on international flights, or even arming the pilots.

Officials of the international organization, representing pilots from countries all over the world, including the Soviet bloc, said there was "considerable feeling" among pilots to boycott flights to the Arab countries. It is known that Dutch and Italian pilots have called their support for any action.

Numerous American and British pilots have expressed support for a boycott of the Arab countries, but there has been no action in support of such a move by pilots' groups in these countries, officials said.

The five executive members of the organization, who flew into London for the emergency session, were from Finland, Canada, Ireland, United States and Belgium. One member of the association said that a boycott—which the full membership must approve—could be effective in 12 hours and "absolute" in 48 hours.

City Under Siege The latest fighting in Jordan erupted Sept. 1 after an unknown gunman made an armed attack on Hussein's motorcade as the king drove to Amman airport to meet his teen-age daughter, Princess Alia.

Bitter fighting raged for four days between guerrillas and security forces and the capital was like a city under siege, with streets deserted and business at a standstill until Saturday. That day, a night of unusually heavy fighting, the government withdrew from the city. Soon afterwards guerrilla leaders told their men to leave the streets and dismantle their barricades and strongpoints.

There was peace for a time, but fighting went on sporadically and gradually intensified until last night when clashes were reported both in Amman and in several other towns.

Guerrilla sources said at least 100 persons have been killed and an unknown number of others injured in the week-long battle.

The "largest" called for a "definite and immediate cease-fire" and said, "All military show of force will be banned at the entrances to cities."

The two sides also agreed to stop propaganda campaigns against each other and a joint committee was formed to supervise the agreement.

London—Since Sunday's hijacking the British Overseas Airways Corp. is searching all passengers before allowing them to board flights. Anything that might be used as a weapon—even toy pistols—is being confiscated.

Stockholm—Tighter security for British planes in particular since Britain, holding a girl guerrilla in one of Sunday's hijacks, is now regarded as a target of the Palestinians. But a security man admitted: "There is no really effective way to stop hijackers."

Copenhagen—Armed police have guarded the weekly EL Al flight to Tel Aviv since 1969, but airport officials said a check on all Israeli-bound flights is impossible. Danish pilots are not prepared to act alone to force action against hijackers.

Amsterdam—Since Sunday, when two hijack flights originated in Amsterdam, all overseas passengers and baggage have been searched. Delays of more than two hours were reported last night.

Paris—"Everyone is taking a harder look at boarding passengers, an airline official said, but officially no new measures have been imposed. Plans of EL Al and other companies that might be hijack targets get special guards at the terminal. TWA and Pan Am have magnetic gates to screen boarding passengers. At Orly, there is a special room where baggage can be pressurized to detect bombs.

Arabs Threaten More Hijacking BEIRUT, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine threatened today to escalate its hijack war if governments and airlines took tougher measures to prevent them.

Commenting on calls by international airline associations and pilot groups for such measures, the statement said the PFLP "will escalate hijackings as it sees fit in the interests of the Palestine revolution. The Front also will carry on its war against the enemy in the air and on land."

The PFLP statement also took note of news accounts that reported the precision with which the four hijackings were carried out Sunday, but said the Front would not disclose anything about the operations because they are "military secrets."

Citing Missile Buildup

Israelis Formally Withdraw From Mideast Peace Parley

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 8 (UPI).—Israel today formally withdrew from Middle East peace talks, charging Egypt had used the cease-fire as a "screen" to move missiles close to the Suez Canal.

Ambassador Yosef Tekoah met with UN mediator Gunnar V. Jar-

ring for a half hour at UN headquarters to notify him of Israel's decision to discontinue participation in the talks until the cease-fire violations stop and the missiles are removed.

Mr. Tekoah told newsmen "there is no doubt at all" that Egypt, with the support of the Soviet Union, had violated the cease-fire standstill by moving up the missiles.

"They used it as a screen," he said. "It's high time to call a spade a spade. Cairo and Moscow behind it, must be laughing with derision. For an entire month Egypt has been violating the cease-fire."

Mr. Tekoah said despite its withdrawal from the talks, Israel was "ready to explore every possible avenue to reach a peace settlement."

He would not discuss any future plans for meeting with Mr. Jarving, referring again to his government's decision to abstain from the talks until the cease-fire was restored to its condition prior to the beginning of the 90-day cease-fire.

First Since Opening Mr. Tekoah's meeting with Mr. Jarving was his first since the opening day of the peace talks two weeks ago.

His return was delayed by the debate in the Israeli cabinet over the alleged Egyptian cease-fire violations, which was resolved finally Sunday by the decision to discontinue the talks until the missiles are removed.

The Egyptian representative to the talks, Ambassador Mohammed Hassan El-Zayyat, met daily with Mr. Jarving last week, blaming Israel's absence for the breakdown in the talks.

Mr. Tekoah criticized a UN Security Council resolution adopted Saturday that asked immediate Israeli withdrawal of troops from Lebanese territory.

"The Security Council's only decision was one of rescue and protection for terrorist governments," he said.

U.S. Seeks Resumption WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—The Nixon administration hopes that the Middle East peace talks can be resumed this month, the White House said today.

Presidential spokesman Ron Ziegler said the U.S. government was working through diplomatic channels to get the talks underway again. But he said he could announce no new developments.

Israeli Village Shelled TEL AVIV, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas in Lebanon fired Katyusha rockets at the Israeli settlement of Raot Naphail in Upper Galilee tonight for the fourth time in 24 hours, a military spokesman said. There were no casualties, and Israeli artillery poured answering fire into Lebanon, he said.

Russia Said to Put Off Action On Mideast in Reply to U.S.

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has replied to the United States on the Middle East crisis, informed sources said today, but added that they could not reveal the contents of the reply.

It answered a note delivered last Thursday by U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam.

But the sources did say that the Russians once more seemed to be postponing action in the hope of making maximum gains.

The sources thus reinforced the view of other observers who had drawn the same conclusion from the pattern of Soviet press reports since the weekend, including total silence on the hijacking of three Western aircraft by Palestinian guerrillas Sunday.

The silence bespeaks embarrassment in the Kremlin, the observers believe.

The Russians have seemed anxious recently to play down their support of the Arab commandos. Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev sounded as though he were warning the guerrillas to behave when he spoke on foreign policy in Alma Ata in central Asia Aug. 28. Glowing press reports of guerrilla successes tailed off sharply about two months ago.

A Tass report from Amman tonight mentioned only an agreement between the Jordanian government and the guerrillas.

UN Agency Urges Egypt to Punish 747's Destroyers

MONTREAL, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The International Civil Aviation Organization sent a "strong request" to Egypt today to take legal action against the Arab guerrillas who blew up a jetliner yesterday.

ICAO also "urgently" reminded five nations involved in Sunday's four hijackings of their obligations under a June agreement to guard against hijackings and to take strong action against hijackers.

The unusual action was taken in cables sent by Walker Bingham, president of the ICAO Council, and Dr. Assad Khatib, its secretary-general, following urgent conferences yesterday and today.

ICAO is the UN agency charged with ensuring safe international air travel.

Mr. Tekoah told newsmen "there is no doubt at all" that Egypt, with the support of the Soviet Union, had violated the cease-fire standstill by moving up the missiles.

"They used it as a screen," he said. "It's high time to call a spade a spade. Cairo and Moscow behind it, must be laughing with derision. For an entire month Egypt has been violating the cease-fire."

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Strike Forces EL Al To Cut Back Flights TEL AVIV, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The Israeli airline EL Al suspended flights from its Tel Aviv home base today because of a strike by maintenance personnel.

An EL Al spokesman said that the suspension affected three afternoon and evening flights today. He said that EL Al hoped that negotiations under way would lead to resumption of operations tomorrow. The widest strike by about half of EL Al's 900 maintenance personnel began Sunday.

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WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGERIE	22	72	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Stormy
ANKARA	18	64	Unpleasant
ATHENS	22	72	Sunny
BEIRUT	28	82	Sunny
BERLIN	18	64	Sunny
BELGRADE	20	68	Very cloudy
BOMBAY	28	82	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Sunny
CASABLANCA	28	82	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Partly cloudy
COSTA D'OR	28	82	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	18	64	Sunny
EDINBURGH	18	64	Sunny
FLORENCE	28	82	Sunny
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy
GENOVA	28	82	Sunny
HAMBURG	18	64	Sunny
ISTANBUL	28	82	Partly cloudy
JAKARTA	28	82	Partly cloudy
LISBON	28	82	Very cloudy
LONDON	20	68	Very cloudy
MADRID	28	82	Sunny
MILAN	28	82	Cloudy
MONTREAL	18	64	Sunny
MOSCOW	12	54	Overcast
MUNICH	22	72	Cloudy
NEW YORK	28	82	Cloudy
NICE	28	82	Sunny
OSLO	22	72	Overcast
PARIS	28	82	Cloudy
PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
ROME	28	82	Partly cloudy
SOVIET	28	82	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	18	64	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	28	82	Sunny
TUNIS	28	82	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	28	82	Very cloudy
WARSAW	22	72	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	28	82	Sunny

(U.S. Conditions Estimated by U.S. Dept. of State)

Abrams Fears Desecration

U.S. Signal Unit Evacuates Ancient Vietnamese Temples

By Ralph Blumenthal

QUY NHON, South Vietnam, Sept. 8 (UPI)—A U.S. Army signal unit, installed for more than two years at the base of two ancient Cham temples, hurriedly evacuated its hilltop position yesterday after Gen. Creighton W. Abrams reportedly expressed concern over possible desecration of the monuments.

According to U.S. officials here, Gen. Abrams, commander of U.S.

forces in South Vietnam, was flying over the temples overlooking Qui Nhon last week when he spotted the installation of a platoon of the 41st Signal Battalion of the 21st Signal Group.

The troops had set up two electronic-packed steel cubicles, webs of cables and a scaffolding of lumber at the red stone temples, built sometime before 1471 when the kingdom of Champa was devastated by the Annamites of central Vietnam.

Asked to investigate, American officials in Qui Nhon feared that the communication facility had been established there sometime before 1968 when the unit took over the site from another U.S. signal outfit.

"I asked them if they had a land-use concurrence from the Vietnamese," an investigating U.S. aide recalled, "and they said they never heard of it."

Subsequent research turned up two land-use agreements but the U.S. officials have been unable to learn whether the use of the facility conforms to the agreements.

U.S. commanders, in any event, were not taking any chances. Yesterday, U.S. soldiers directed South Vietnamese troops in dismantling the facility.

A U.S. sergeant supervised the operation, reminding that only five days' notice before the evacuation had to be finished. He said that he was sure the order was the result of a complaint from an American woman who had spent an afternoon sketching and photographing the temples. There was no apparent way of determining whether the crumbling stones and bas-relief figures without heads had been defaced by the U.S. troops.

Gate Bars Road

The sergeant said that even though the steep dirt road leading up to the temples was barred by a gate reading "restricted," Vietnamese who wanted to examine the monuments were allowed to enter.

The Americans were not alone in their occupation of the temples. Fifty yards down the hill, South Vietnamese troops used a third Cham temple as an outpost. The stepped, arched doorways were buttressed with sandbags. Near the temples, several miles inland from the seaside city of Qui Nhon, is the headquarters of the South Vietnamese 22d Division.

Mr. Lam said that he received a cable from Mr. Ky's chief deputy in Washington, Dang Duc Khoi, urging that the trip be canceled because it "would have an unfavorable effect on the Republican party" in the November congressional elections.

Mr. Ky said during the weekend that he was waiting for advice from Mr. Khoi—who is also Mr. Lam's son-in-law. Vietnam's ambassador to Washington, Bul Diem, has also advised against the trip.

'Biggest Cambodia Offensive' Stalled by a Few Skirmishes

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Cambodian troops today set out on what was described as "the largest Cambodian offensive of the war" in a campaign to break a 56-day Communist siege of Kompong Thom, a province capital. But the government force bogged down after an eight-mile advance when it came to a blown bridge.

The force had gone only 1 1/2 miles before being stopped by the bridge and a couple of skirmishes in which neither side suffered casualties. It bled down for the night still 47 miles from Kompong Thom.

In Saigon, U.S. headquarters in a report issued this morning said three Americans were killed and nine wounded in an attack by Communist units against a patrol on South Vietnam's northern coast.

South Vietnamese headquarters reported a major victory in a battle at Cal Be in the Mekong River delta, claiming at least 79 Communist died in fighting that raged over the weekend. Twenty-one more were reported killed in a battle yesterday afternoon between South Vietnamese forces and Communist troops about 126 miles southwest of Saigon in another delta area.

U.S. headquarters said the American patrol was a unit of the 73d Airborne Brigade which was attacked while on a reconnaissance mission 285 miles northeast of Saigon and about 13 miles southeast of the coastal village of Bong Son.

The Communists struck with small arms, automatic weapons, rocket-propelled grenades and mortar fire. The patrol called in U.S. gunships, artillery and jet fighter-bombers in a counterattack. One Communist body was found when the shooting stopped.

The big Cambodian drive was the major development reported in Phnom Penh communications, but South Vietnamese troops were also in action in Cambodia.

Saigon headquarters reported South Vietnamese infantrymen, supported by air strikes and artillery, killed 21 Communists in two clashes near the Svay Rieng, 65 miles southwest of Saigon.

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VETERANS PROTEST—Some of the 150 Vietnam war veterans carrying mock M-16 rifles and wearing ragged uniforms arriving at Valley Forge, Pa., after an 86-mile antiwar march from Morristown, N.J. They took the route followed by George Washington in his pull-back to winter headquarters in the American Revolution.

Laird Orders Reserve Use 1st in Future

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird said today that future expansion of the armed forces in emergencies would depend on the reserves and National Guard, and not on increased draft calls as during the Vietnam war.

"Guard and reserve units and individuals of the selected reserves will be prepared to be the initial source for augmentation of the active forces in any future emergency requiring a rapid and substantial expansion of the active forces," Mr. Laird declared in a memo. It was dated Aug. 21 and was sent to the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Laird's order reverses a policy followed during the Lyndon B. Johnson administration in which the buildup of forces for the Vietnam war was accomplished through higher draft calls while the reserve forces were left untouched.

Mr. Johnson rejected pre-war planning, which had provided for mobilization of the reserve forces early in a war. It was feared that a reserve call during the Vietnam war would create controversy in the United States.

The response from the other labor leaders appeared enthusiastic—an ominous portent for the Democratic party, which according to Mr. Meany last week, has "disintegrated."

Mr. Meany also had expressed fears that the Democratic party may be falling into the hands of "extremists," whom he later characterized as persons and institutions like Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith and Americans for Democratic Action.

The administration has sought to exploit this schism between labor and the left. A confidential memorandum to GOP gubernatorial and senatorial candidates that was revealed yesterday counsels that many "unions" are among the most conservative elements in the country today.

It suggests that Vietnam troop withdrawals and the White House attitude toward crime and unrest will convert many blue collar workers into Republican voters in the Nov. 3 elections.

Last night's reception and dinner constituted the boldest bid yet for the support of organized labor.

Speaking softly and calmly to the hushed after-dinner audience in the East Room, the President compared Mr. Meany indirectly to the late Vince Lombardi, the Washington Redskins coach whose funeral mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York Mr. Nixon had attended earlier in the day.

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At Fete in White House

Nixon, Meany Display Amity

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (UPI)—President Nixon and AFL-CIO president George Meany toasted each other last night in a show of amity rarely—if ever—seen between a Republican administration and the American labor movement.

The occasion was the first Labor Day celebration ever to be held at the White House—a point dwelt upon by both men during a reception for some 300 labor leaders and their wives.

While conceding differences on some domestic issues (the highest ones are inflation and unemployment), both principals soft-pedaled them in declaring their solidarity on international policy and what they consider the American way of life.

The response from the other labor leaders appeared enthusiastic—an ominous portent for the Democratic party, which according to Mr. Meany last week, has "disintegrated."

Mr. Meany also had expressed fears that the Democratic party may be falling into the hands of "extremists," whom he later characterized as persons and institutions like Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith and Americans for Democratic Action.

The administration has sought to exploit this schism between labor and the left. A confidential memorandum to GOP gubernatorial and senatorial candidates that was revealed yesterday counsels that many "unions" are among the most conservative elements in the country today.

It suggests that Vietnam troop withdrawals and the White House attitude toward crime and unrest will convert many blue collar workers into Republican voters in the Nov. 3 elections.

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Senate Begins Debate on Plan To Abolish Electoral College

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (UPI)—The Senate opened debate today on a constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College and provide for direct election of the President.

A total of 67 votes—two-thirds of the Senate's membership—is needed to approve an amendment to the Constitution. Its chief sponsor claims that the amendment is assured of 55 to 60 votes and that 15 to 20 senators are undecided.

The House, which passed the amendment a year ago by a vote of 339 to 70, will return from its three-week Labor Day recess tomorrow. The Senate took a one-week vacation.

Both houses are returning to a rigid schedule because of the November elections. Leaders have said that it is likely that the sessions may last until Christmas with only a brief recess for the election.

Legislation Remains

Congress had planned to adjourn before Nov. 3. Many pieces of vital legislation still require action, however, and President Nixon is promising to push hard for his welfare program.

Privately, however, the congressional leaders, who will meet with Mr. Nixon tomorrow, are writing off key parts of his legislative program.

Included are some or all of his proposed welfare reforms, an extra tax on leaded gasoline and new curbs on foreign imports.

The same congressional logjam could spell trouble for the Electoral College amendment. And some confusing statements during the Labor Day weekend didn't help its chances.

Bayh Notes Nixon Aid

Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., chief sponsor of the amendment, announced that he had assurances that Mr. Nixon strongly favored direct election of the President and was prepared to send his aides to Capitol Hill to lobby for it.

Mr. Nixon had said, when the House was considering the amendment a year ago: "... I endorse the direct election approach and urge the Senate also to adopt it."

But when asked about Sen. Bayh's statement, a White House spokesman said that the administration had no plans to lobby for the bill.

Labor Day Toll Is 612

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Traffic accidents killed 612 persons throughout the United States during the three-day Labor Day holiday. The count was within the estimate made by the National Safety Council that 670 to 870 persons would be killed in highway accidents during the period between 8 p.m. Friday and midnight Monday.

European Exercise for GIs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—More than 11,000 men of the 1st U.S. Infantry Division will fly to Germany next month for field training exercises. The Defense Department said that the overseas deployment would begin Oct. 5.

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Panther Goals Include Right Of Babies 'to Be Breast-Fed'

By Bernard D. Nassiter

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The Black Panthers concluded yesterday the first round of their "revolutionary people's constitutional convention" with calls for:
• National defense conducted not by armies and navies but by "people's militia trained in guerrilla warfare, on a voluntary basis... both men and women."

Wallace Advises Whites to Ignore Integration Order

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 8 (UPI).—

Former Gov. and presidential candidate George C. Wallace suggested to several thousand cheering white Alabama workmen last night that they send their children to the schools of their choice, instead of the schools to which federal judges have assigned them.

His advocacy of civil disobedience came in his first major public address since his narrow victory in the Democratic gubernatorial primary three months ago.

"If I were you on school day," Mr. Wallace said at the annual Labor Day festival in Prichard, a blue-collar suburb of Mobile, "I would exercise my freedom of choice."

He added that he would do it "in the peaceful way you always do things."

His speech came just two days before schools are scheduled to open here in Mobile, which has the largest public school system in the state and one of the most defiant in the South.

Hundreds of white parents disobeyed a federal court's mid-term desegregation order here in the last school year and sent their children to the same schools they had attended before the order was handed down. Many hundreds more are expected to do the same in defiance of the more extensive desegregation order that is due to take effect tomorrow. The school board took no steps against the disobeying parents last year.

U.S. Miners Ask \$50 Daily Wage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (UPI).—United Mine Workers president W.A. (Tony) Boyle said yesterday his union will push for a \$50 daily wage for the nation's miners.

In a Labor Day message published in the UMW Journal, Mr. Boyle said the union was in a strong bargaining position because of a critical coal shortage.

"Coal again is a king among fuels and will provide the bulk of the nation's electric power for the foreseeable future," he said. He listed four goals for the next round of contract negotiations: the \$50 daily wage, doubling of the 40-cent welfare fund royalty, bigger pensions and lifetime widow's benefits for those who do not remarry.

Soviet A-Test Reported

UPPSALA, Sweden, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union set off an underground nuclear blast Sunday in the Semipalatinsk area of Siberia, the Uppsala Selskologisk Institution reported. It said that the explosion, which had a magnitude of 6.1 on the Richter scale, was recorded at 0409 GMT.

Blacks Ask Pan-African Political Unity

2,500 From 36 Lands End Atlanta Parley

By Ivan C. Brandon

ATLANTA, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The Congress of African People closed yesterday with a call for the formation of a black political party and for unity under the banner of pan-Africanism.

Le Roi Jones, the American black revolutionary poet, said: "We want to see African people united into a single political institution."

Mr. Jones, one of the conveners of the congress, added that the party should encompass all black people and should act as a resource pool that would provide assistance to blacks with political aspirations.

Pan-Africanism has been the ideology most stressed during the congress. Both moderate and militant black leaders have embraced the theory in speeches during the five-day conference here.

International Cooperation Pan-Africanism has been explained as a working relationship between blacks in America and those in Africa. Under this concept, both economic and political institutions would be established to deal with the problems of blacks.

Nearly 2,500 blacks from the United States and 35 other countries began gathering here Thursday to discuss the establishment of separate black institutions to deal with the needs of blacks.

Hayward Henry, chairman of the congress, said the main goal was to "establish concrete institutions that would lead to a black nation," adding: "We're about building a nation. It's nation time."

The congress has established a permanent council that will meet on a regular basis to implement the proposals decided on here. The proposals ranged from redefining the black religious structure to providing for the establishment of separate black communications media.

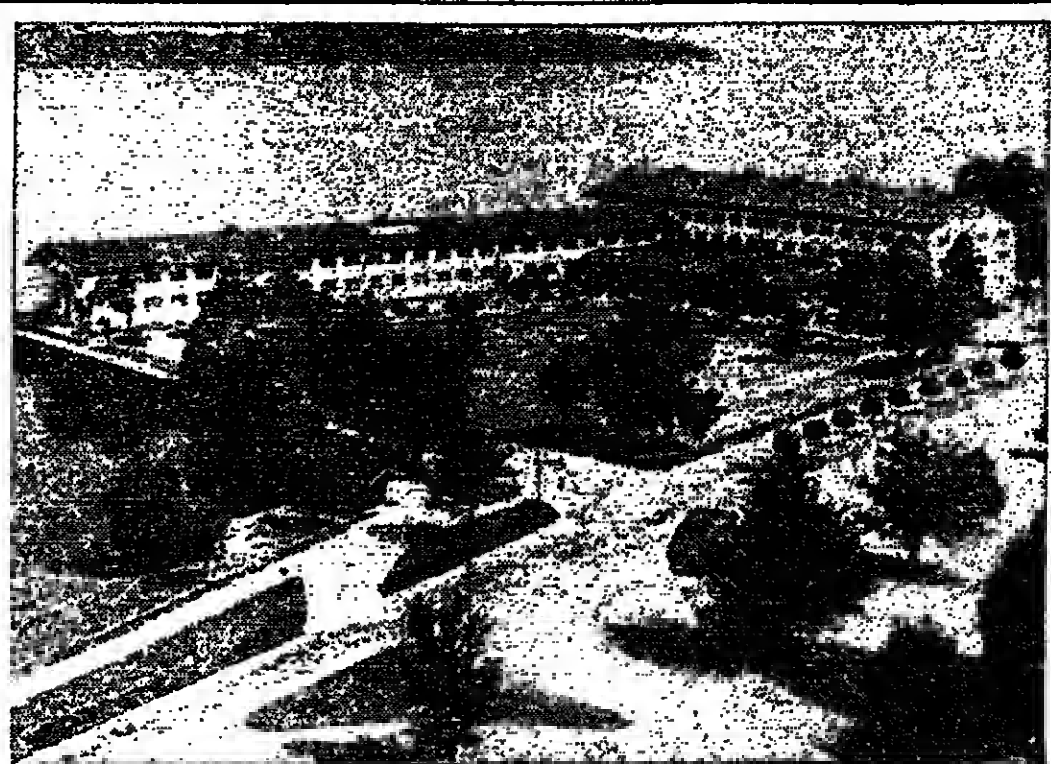
Lightning Strikes Football Field—2 Dead, 20 Hurt

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Sept. 8 (AP).—Lightning struck a high school football practice field here yesterday killing two boys and sending 20 to area hospitals.

"The whole team was knocked to the ground," police Sgt. R. G. Hink said. "At least nine were injured seriously."

Sgt. Hink said the bolt struck in the middle of a huddle on the practice field at Gibbs High School. "Those that were hurt the worst were in the huddle," he said. "There were 38 boys and about four coaches on the field. Some spectators were also knocked off their feet."

Football coach Al Campbell said he saw a dark cloud and heard thunder. Then he heard a loud crack and everyone was knocked down. When Mr. Campbell got up, he saw players lying scattered on the field. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation was administered while help was summoned.



CLOSING DOWN—This is the U.S. Army-operated Chiemsee Hotel, originally built for Adolf Hitler, which will close for seven months because of a lack of patronage by soldiers. Located on Germany's largest lake, it is prime real estate.

Psychologists Get Report

U.S. Studies Call Pornography Damage Slight

By Robert Reinhold

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Sept. 8 (UPI).—A panel of psychologists reported yesterday that several independent scientific studies had produced little or no evidence that exposure to erotic material had any detrimental effects on character, moral values, marital behavior or cause sexual deviance.

In fact, one study found that institutionalized sex offenders have seen less pornography during their adolescence than members of a randomly selected control group of "normal" persons.

The studies, presented to an overflow session of the American Psychological Association convention, were ordered by the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, which is putting the finishing touches on its report. The majority is said to favor elimination of all laws against pornography for adults, although a minority is strongly opposed.

'Exceedingly Consistent'

The scientific evidence, which fills 10 volumes, heavily favors the majority view. The four reports given yesterday were among three or four dozen funded by the commission. According to Dr. W. Cody Wilson, executive director of the panel, the overall research results were "exceedingly consistent" in finding few damaging effects of erotic stimuli.

These results also conform with an unrelated study reported here earlier by Dr. Gerald Wehner and Douglas H. Wallace of Wayne State University. They reported that a brasserie advertisement torn from a national retail catalogue was more arousing than many pictures of sexual intercourse, suggesting to the scientists that restrictions on hard-core pornography do not eliminate the most arousing stimuli.

The studies presented yesterday attempted to tackle the question from many different angles. Dr. Keith E. Davis and Dr. George Braucht of the University of Colorado did a questionnaire-type

study of 365 Denver men drawn from diverse backgrounds, including prisoners, Mexican-Americans, black and white college students and Roman Catholic seminary students.

Using character and other psychological indexes, they attempted to correlate personality with exposure to pornography at various ages and other aspects of the subjects' surroundings. They found no evidence linking detrimental character change to pornography. They did find some correlation with sexual deviance, but the evidence was not strong enough to draw a firm conclusion.

In another attempt to explore the relationship of pornography to deviance, Dr. Michael J. Goldstein of the University of California at Los Angeles studied convicted sex offenders, rapists and child molesters, a group of men who regularly purchase pornography and a control group matched for age and education.

He found that not only the sex offenders but also the homosexuals, transsexuals and users of pornography reported less frequent exposure during adolescence than the control group.

This was compatible, he said, with the sexual history and attitudes of the offenders, saying that they mostly seemed to come from families in which sex was never discussed.

Dr. Goldstein qualified his results by saying that his sample of subjects probably did not represent the "large silent majority" who use pornography.

A study by Dr. Jay Mann of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Palo Alto, Calif., involved 83 middle-class couples in the Palo Alto area who had been married for at least 10 years. They were asked to describe their marital behavior before and after viewing erotic films.

"The films, it was found, produced 'no sustained' change in behavior. The couples rated the films as only "moderately arous-

ing" and more often were repelled by them. "It seems that after the initial novelty of sampling forbidden fruit wears off," Dr. Mann said, "such films are unlikely to make measurable changes in the established sexual frequencies, behavior, or objects of choices of a group such as the one we studied."

This led Dr. Mann to conjecture that "much of the support for censorship comes from individuals who have rarely or never seen stag films and hence have developed strong fantasies about their powerful effects on human passions."

Most of the scientists stressed that much more research was necessary and that their results were not conclusive, a view endorsed by Dr. Wilson, who said: "The commission recognizes it has not closed the door on research—we have raised more questions than we have answered."

U.S. Report Lists Polluting Content Of 48 Detergents

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Interior Department has listed the phosphate content of 48 popular American detergents and affirmed that phosphates pollute lakes. It has asked housewives to draw their own conclusions when they go shopping.

Commissioner David D. Dominick, whose Federal Water Quality Administration issued the statement Saturday, denied that he is suggesting that housewives boycott high-phosphate detergents.

A department statement quoted Mr. Dominick as saying the detergent test results were made public "to clear up any confusion as to the phosphate content in detergents and to serve as a general standard for the housewife for shopping in the supermarket."

Leftist Union Chiefs in U.K. Open Drive Against EEC Bid

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 8 (AP).—Left-wing labor leaders launched a campaign today for a forthright trade-union stand against British entry into the Common Market.

The drive at the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress here appeared likely to fail, however, with most of the moderate union heads adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

The anti-Common Market forces are led by Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, a white-collar union.

Tough Resolution A tough anti-market resolution proposed by Mr. Jenkins will serve as the basis for the debate. It calls on the TUC to oppose vigorously any move to join the European Economic Community, which it says would have "injurious social, economic and political effects on present and future generations of British citizens."

TUC general secretary Victor Feather and other moderates, however, were urging delegates to hold off any decision on the federation's stand until the terms for Britain's entry are known.

Earlier today, Mr. Feather warned the Conservative government in a hard-hitting speech to keep hands off the union movement. The Conservatives won the national election June 18 on a platform pledged to halt the spreading wave of wildcat strikes and to bring unions under greater public control.

Such action, Mr. Feather said, would bring the government face-to-face with "a united trade union movement."

Unanimous Vote Delegates representing the 9.4 million TUC members then approved without dissent a resolution calling on the government to abandon any move to curb union freedom.

Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—the country's second largest—accused the Tory government of planning to impose "a legal straitjacket" on unionists. But he added:

"We seek no showdown with the government. If there is a confrontation it is of their seeking."

Mr. Scanlon lashed out at those who claimed Britain had a bad strike record.

"We are only in the minor league when it comes to comparisons with days lost in France," he said, adding that the United States and many European countries had worse strike records than the British.

Here Come De Judge

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 8 (UPI).—Attorney Joseph W. Gross, a candidate for a Hillsborough County judgeship in today's Democratic primary, was arrested yesterday and accused of riding a bicycle in the nude.

Police said Mr. Gross was charged with resisting arrest and creating a disturbance following his arrest in the fashionable Palma Ceia district of Tampa about 10 a.m.

He was released on personal recognizance and taken to a Tampa hospital by his family for observation.

Bordeaux Leftist Tells Nixon That Ford Interferes

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Gabriel Taix, leftist candidate for the Bordeaux seat in the National Assembly in a special election Sept. 30, has sent an angry telegram to President Nixon protesting the Ford Motor Co. "interference" in the election.

Mr. Taix, opposing among others Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Radical party chief Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, said that the United States ran the risk of losing "the sympathy of the French people by interfering in French election."

French action "neo-colonialism," Mr. Taix, who represents the Convention of Republican Institutions, was referring to Ford's decision to build a gearbox plant in Bordeaux, a decision announced after the start of the campaign and considered a boon for Mr. Chaban-Delmas, long-time mayor of Bordeaux.

Ford's decision already had been criticized by Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who said that the plant originally was planned for Charleville, in northern France.

Russia, France Open Talks on Doubling Trade

PARIS, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—France and the Soviet Union today began talks aimed at doubling their trade exchanges in the next five years and seeking cooperation in major projects including exploitation of the world's richest copper fields in Siberia.

Soviet Deputy Premier Vladimir Kirillin led a 25-strong Russian delegation while French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing headed his country's team.

Mr. Kirillin, who conferred with President Georges Pompidou last night, said the meeting marked an important stage in the development of relations between the two countries and would greatly contribute toward their growth.

The Soviet Union is also seeking France's cooperation in the building of a truck plant in the Urals as well as factories for the production of woodpulp and newspaper.

Rippon, Scheel Discuss EEC

BONN, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Geoffrey Rippon, minister in charge of Britain's European affairs, discussed progress in Britain's bid to enter the Common Market with West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel yesterday.

Mr. Scheel is chairman of the Common Market's Council of Ministers.

Following the talks, Mr. Rippon told newsmen he thought negotiations on Britain's bid to enter the Common Market could be concluded by the end of 1971.

IATA Meeting Seen Sure to Hike Air Fares

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Officials of more than 80 scheduled airlines will begin a month-long meeting in Honolulu tomorrow that will almost certainly result in higher fares for millions of international air travelers next year.

The Biennial Traffic Conference of the International Air Transport Association will open against a backdrop of booming passenger traffic and plunging profits for many of the airlines, mounting competition from price-cutting non-scheduled airlines, and continuing perplexity over how to fill the seats of the jumbo jets.

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Pushed by Warsaw Pact Allies

Ulbricht Seen Ready to Ease Pressures on West Berlin

By David Binder
BERLIN, Sept. 8 (NYT).—An-
thoritative Communist sources here
report that the East German gov-
ernment has yielded to the desire
of its allies, led by the Soviet
Union, to ease the tense isolation
of West Berlin.According to the sources, the
decision was made in Moscow on
Aug. 20 at the meeting of Com-
munist party and government lead-
ers of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet-
Union military alliance, which an-
nounced that West Berlin, 110 miles
inside East Germany, should cease
being a site of tension and become
a site of détente. The past position
of the East German regime, with
Soviet support, has been to exert
economic and other forms of pres-
sure on West Berlin in an effort to
isolate it politically from West Ger-
many. The sources said that the seven
members of the Warsaw Pact agreed
that their long-time discrimina-
tion against West Berlin in economic
and cultural fields shouldbe replaced by "concrete mea-
sures" to improve ties between West
Berlin and Eastern Europe.The East German leadership
under Walter Ulbricht, the party
chief and president, promised to
"make efforts" to remove some of
its restrictions against West Ber-
liners, which have been in effect
since the Berlin wall was built nine
years ago.The informants said that the
Moscow meeting, which lasted only
five hours, ended with an expres-
sion of unanimity. It is also under-
stood that Leonid L. Brezhnev, the
Soviet party chief, and the other
East European leaders agreed that
Mr. Ulbricht's government had adopted
a "constructive attitude" toward
West Germany and toward the Soviet
Union's new policy of seeking better
relations with the government of
Chancellor Willy Brandt.However, they expect Mr. Brandt
to approach the Western allies
sometime this autumn with the
request that both East Germany
and West Germany be granted
simultaneous membership in the
UN General Assembly.Lessening of Stigma
Such membership would do much
to remove the stigma of being an
outcast, which has dogged the Ger-
man Democratic Republic since its
inception 21 years ago. The
sources added that membership
would also reduce the urgency for
"diplomatic recognition" of East
Germany by West Germany.The sources stressed, never-
theless, that the "new situation"
had created a dilemma within Mr.
Ulbricht's party. They said that
many of the party's leading offi-
cials feared the effects of a
policy of "peace and cooperation"
with West Germany on their own
ranks.They said that the only leader
who seemed to be relatively con-
fident and serene about the "new
situation" was Mr. Ulbricht himself,
who at the age of 77 has weathered
many a tactical and strategic shift
in his half century as a Commu-
nist.The sources said that the
dilemma was between "shielding"
East Germany against West Ger-
man influence, as in the past, or
"going on a peaceful offensive" by
opening up the country to broad
contacts with West Germany on
many levels.Aides Fearful
Mr. Ulbricht is apparently lean-
ing to the latter course while his
lieutenants are pleading for the
"shield.""It is an awful situation for us,"
said a party official. "On the one
hand, we desperately need connec-
tions with the West to improve our
economy and living standard and
not get left behind in the rush
of the other socialist countries to
do business with the West, particu-
larly West Germany. On the other
hand, it puts us in direct competi-
tion with Brandt's Social Democ-
racy and his reform program and
many of us are not sure we can
withstand the competition or even
remain intact. The situation is
complicated by economic setbacks
at this time—a bad harvest and
shortages in the energy supply."

Obituaries

Adm. MacMillan Dies at 95; With Peary in '09 Pole Dash

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 8
(AP).—Rear Adm. Donald B.
MacMillan, 95, last survivor of the
1909 Peary expedition which was
the first to reach the North Pole,
died last night in a nursing home.
The veteran explorer, 111 recent-
ly, had for ten days been a patient
in a nursing home in Provincetown,
his birthplace.Adm. MacMillan, a Worcester,
Mass., teacher when he joined
Robert E. Peary's expedition, led
one of the support parties that
carried supplies by dog sled over
the Arctic Ocean ice from their
ship Roosevelt at Cape Columbia
on Ellesmere Island.Adm. Peary had told the men on
his expedition that their primary
task was to help with supplies on
the 450-mile route to the Pole, and
to reach the top of the world if
it could.Adm. MacMillan, then 34, turned
back with frozen feet in 50-below-
zero weather and left Adm. Peary
with his supplies just over 200
miles from the Pole. Adm. Peary
made a final five-day dash of 193
miles to the Pole with an aide,
one Eskimo and 40 of the sled
dog team. Adm. Peary died in 1920.For nearly a half century Adm.
MacMillan led almost yearly ex-
peditions to the Arctic. He made
his 30th trip, in 1954, at the age
of 81.Adm. MacMillan was the son of
a sea captain lost off the Grand
Banks. He was adopted by a sister
in Maine. He attended Bowdoin
College, where there is now an
Arctic museum honoring both Adm.
MacMillan and Adm. Peary, who
is also a Bowdoin alumnus.Hans Eyster
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 8
(Reuters).—Hans Eyster, 64, a
veteran member of the Werner
in Braun missile and space team
for almost 35 years, died here Sun-
day from cancer after a long ill-
ness.He was among 119 German mis-
sile scientists who came to the
United States. Mr. Eyster was
director of safety at the National
Aeronautics and Space Administra-
tion's Marshall Space Flight Center
in Huntsville.Yitzhak Gruenbaum
TEL AVIV, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—
The former leader of Poland's
Jewish community and Israel's first
interior minister, Yitzhak Gruen-
baum, 90, died here last night after
a long illness.Mr. Gruenbaum was president of
the Jewish National Council in
Poland from 1919 to 1923. He was
minister of the interior in Israel's
first government after serving in
the executive of the Jewish agency
since his arrival here in 1924.Percy L. Spencer
NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP).—
Percy L. Spencer, 76, whose in-
ventions contributed to the ad-
vance of radio technology in the
1930s and later helped put radar
into mass production during World
War II, died here Sunday after a
long illness.Gustave Alderenda
MIAMI, Sept. 8 (AP).—Gustave
Alderenda, 76, a Communist leader
in Cuba before Fidel Castro took
power, died yesterday in Havana,
the Cuban radio reported.He was a leader of the so-called
old line Communist party before
Mr. Castro's ascendancy.

Koenig Eulogized As Hero of Bir-Hakeim

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP).—Gen.
Pierre Koenig was eulogized today
as the hero of Bir-Hakeim at fu-
neral services attended by an over-
flow crowd.In the Roman Catholic military
chapel near Napoleon's tomb, De-
fense Minister Michel Debré quoted
part of the message Gen. Koenig
received from Gen. Charles de
Gaulle after that decisive North
African battle 26 years ago:"France has its eyes fixed on you."
Gen. Koenig, a staunch defender
of Israel's cause after World
War II, died last Thursday after
an operation. He was 72. He was
to be buried in the Montmartre
cemetery.Bomb Scare
PARIS, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Police
and bomb-disposal experts combed
the historic Invalides building to-
day after an anonymous phone call
warning that a bomb was in the
building. The funeral service for
Gen. Koenig was delayed several
minutes. Nothing was found.

IT'LL NEVER WORK.—But apparently it does. The Prince of Wales tries out a tiny Campbell Cricket gyrocopter during his tour yesterday of the air show at Farnborough. The tiny craft sells for about \$4,000.

According to New Biography

FDR's War Target in 1941 Was Germany—Not Japan

By Henry Raymond
NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT).—In
the fall of 1941 President Franklin
D. Roosevelt, contrary to wide-
spread speculation, was determined
to avoid war with Japan while
eagerly seeking an every incident
that would draw the United States
heavier to war with Nazi Germany.The conclusion is reached by
James McGreggor Burns, Woodrow
Wilson professor of government at
Williams College, on the basis of
six years of research for his book,
"Roosevelt: The Soldier of Free-
dom," to be published today by
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.Mr. Burns talked of the events
that led to America's entry into
World War II in an interview on
the new book, which offers a higher
estimate of Roosevelt's wartime
leadership than his earlier bio-
graphy, "Roosevelt: The Lion and
the Fox," published in 1956 and
dealing mainly with prewar domestic
policies.Of the legions, preceding Pearl
Harbor, Mr. Burns said, "The
President still had one simple
approach to Japan—to play
for time—while he conducted the
cold war with Germany. His whole
strategy was predicated on helping
Britain resolve the situation in the
Atlantic first.""Later on," he continued, "an
old notion would arise that the
President desired his direct war
with Hitler by a reluctant Con-
gress, finally gained it through the
"back door" of conflict with the
Japanese."This is the opposite of what he
was trying to do. He wanted to
avoid war with Japan because—
like all the grand strategists—he
feared a two-front war, and Ameri-
can strategy was definitely set on
fighting Hitler first.While stalling Japan's initiative
for a summit meeting in August
and November, 1941, Roosevelt sel-
dom on every opportunity to arouse
the nation against the Nazis, Mr.
Burns said.He said that Roosevelt made a
point of seeking on "relatively
obscure incidents" to dramatize
German "piracy" legally and mo-
rally in the Atlantic as a way of
countering the isolationist senti-
ment in Congress and across the
country. One of the first incidents
was the encounter between the
American destroyer Greer and a
German submarine during a mail
run near Iceland early in Septem-
ber, 1941.At last Roosevelt had his inci-
dent," Mr. Burns said. "It was not
much of an incident, since the
Greer had sought out the subma-
rine and had jeopardized it by
broadcasting its position: more-
over, there was no indication—as
the White House was informed—
that the Germans even knew
whether the destroyer was British
or American."The next clash came on the
night of Oct. 16, again off the Ice-
land coast, when a German tor-
pedo struck the USS Kearny, kill-
ing 11 of her crew. On Navy Day,
Oct. 27, the President took up the
incident, stating: "America has
been attacked. The USS Kearny
is not just a Navy ship. She
belongs to every man, woman and
child in this nation."For his new 72-page biography,
Mr. Burns combed the Roosevelt
manuscripts at Hyde Park as well
as State and Defense Department
archives on the war years, avail-
able since 1955. In addition, he
interviewed members of the Roose-
velt family, former officials and
numerous public figures and his-
torians in Western Europe and the
Soviet Union.On the basis of Soviet records,
including Stalin's correspondence
with the President, Mr. Burns con-
cluded that the postponement of
the Second Front, first in 1942 and
again in 1943, was "perhaps the
most determining single factor"
that got the Soviet Union and the
Western allies on the road to the
cold war."To Stalin this was not a ques-
tion of strategy alone," he wrote.
"Hundreds of thousands of Rus-
sians would perish because the
Anglo-Americans would invade Eu-
rope in 1944 instead of 1943 or
1942."In his final assessment of the
President, Mr. Burns saw the war
years as helping Roosevelt correct
faltering economic policies of the
New Deal and project his idealism
and leadership on a global scale.

Frei's Party Implies Votes For Allende

Assails Effort to Bar Election of Marxist

SANTIAGO, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—
The Christian Democratic party
has given Salvador Allende its im-
plied support and all but guaran-
teed his confirmation as president
when congress meets for the final
vote on Oct. 24.The Christian Democratic party
of outgoing President Eduardo Frei
in a statement last night, criticized
appeals by backers of Jorge Aless-
sandrini, right-wing presidential candi-
date who finished second in the
election on Friday, that congress-
men back his candidacy to keep
Mr. Allende, a Marxist, out of
power.These declarations seek to alter
in an illegitimate way the logical
conclusion of the electorate," the
statement said in the first clear
indication that the Christian Democ-
ratic majority in congress would
back Mr. Allende.President Frei also implied sup-
port of the Marxist candidate
when he agreed in an 80-minute
meeting with Mr. Allende yesterday
to take all measures to stop vio-
lence and attempt to damage the
economy.Mr. Allende said after the meet-
ing that the president had agreed
to keep him informed of all politi-
cal and economic developments.
Mr. Allende is believed most wor-
ried about a flow of capital from
the country because of his electoral
promises to nationalize banks and
all basic industries.Mr. Allende said in a statement
last night that right-wing elements
had tried to alter normal financial
and commercial dealings in the
country. A run on the banks
started early yesterday, but the
banks paid all withdrawals and the
run abated, resulting in almost
normal business by the time the
banks closed.Santiago's stock exchange sus-
pended dealings yesterday. Ex-
change president Eugenio Blanco
said the exchange needed time to
sort out "an extraordinary volume
of transactions" from Thursday,
when many people anticipated a
victory by Mr. Alessandrini.Mr. Allende, in another brief
statement, said he would call on
the workers to defend his victory
if necessary, apparently referring
to a possibility that congress might
not."If the victory is really threat-
ened I will call the workers to a
state of alert to defend the people's
victory," he said.

Central Italy Shaken

SOLIGNO, Italy, Sept. 8 (UPI).—
Two fairly heavy earth tremors
damaged a number of old buildings
in this central Italian city yester-
day. No injuries were reported.

Newsmen Arrested, Released

Nonaligned Summit Opens With Unity Plea

By Marvin Howe

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 8
(NYT).—President Kenneth
Kaunda of Zambia called on non-
aligned nations today to establish
new machinery for collective po-
litical and economic action in a
world dominated by the big
powers.In his opening address to the
third summit conference of non-
aligned nations, Mr. Kaunda
warned against the "crisis" devel-
oping in southern Africa as a
result of the strengthening of the
military position of South Africa
—not only within its borders, but
also in Namibia, Rhodesia and
Portugal's colonies of Angola and
Mozambique.Namibia, also known as South-
West Africa, is administered by
South Africa, which has refused
to recognize the termination of its
mandate over the area by the
United Nations in 1968.

Journalists Seized

In a demonstration of the mil-
itant atmosphere on southern
Africa, Zambian authorities clamp-
ed down on journalists based in
Rhodesia and South Africa. Five
newsmen were arrested last night,
four today, and police were said
to be still looking for newsmen
based in southern Africa regardless
of their nationality.News agency reports from Lusaka
reported that the arrested jour-
nalists had been released but that
one, Kenneth Whiting, Johannes-
burg bureau chief of The Associat-
ed Press, was ordered to leave the
country within 48 hours.The Zambian government con-
firmed late Tuesday that a total
of 16 journalists were picked up
"for questioning" on the eve of the
conference and during the confer-
ence today, the Associated Press
reported from Lusaka.The government's Zambia News
Agency said they were questioned
"because of cases of misconduct in-
volving journalists from South
Africa."

Japan Produces Military Jet

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Japan
today unveiled the first military
transport plane it has built since
World War II, a two-engine jet
capable of carrying 600 men for
2,000 miles.Designated the XC-1, the plane
was shown at its assembly factory,
the Kawasaki heavy industries
plant near Gifu in central Japan.
Two prototypes of the XC-1
aircraft are being built, and
Japan hopes to produce 50 of them
in the 1971 fiscal year starting
next April 1. With a wing span
of 100 feet, and speed of about
500 miles per hour the XC-1 is
designed to replace Japan's present
military transport, the American-
made C-46 of World War II vin-
lage.Last week, Zambian authorities
refused entry to an Italian televi-
sion correspondent, Emilio Fede,
and Stanley Meisler, a correspon-
dent of The Los Angeles Times,
who was held overnight at Ndola.
Both correspondents were alleged
to have made reports unfavorable
to Zambia.Leaders of 83 nonaligned coun-
tries met here for the opening of
the three-day summit. There were
30 chiefs of state and heads of gov-
ernment, including Emperor Haile
Selassie of Ethiopia, President Tito
of Yugoslavia, Prime Minister In-
dira Gandhi of India, President
Suharto of Indonesia, Archbishop
Makarios of Cyprus and Prime Min-
ister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore.The neutrals will try to align
themselves sufficiently to produce
a charter of nonalignment. How-
ever, profound differences in the
militancy of the nonaligned nations
surfaced almost two days of the for-
eign ministers' preliminary confer-
ence.In the end it was decided to leave
Cambodia's seat vacant, rather
than come to a showdown on
whether to seat the delegation from
the Lon Nol government or from
Prince Norodom Sihanouk's exiled
regime.Mr. Kaunda, who was named
chairman of the conference, de-
voted a good part of his 50-minute
speech to "the arms race in Africa
and the inherent dangers of the
escalation of the conflict."He blamed the explosive situa-
tion in southern Africa on "the
indifference" of the major powers
and support given by the Western
nations to the regimes in South
Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia.Touching on other main themes
of the conference, Mr. Kaunda
called for "the complete with-
drawal" of American troops from
Southeast Asia and expressed ap-
proval of the cease-fire in the
Middle East.The conference decided this
afternoon to give observer status
to the Viet Cong's delegation head-
ed by its foreign minister, Mrs.
Nguyen Binh. Liberation move-
ments from South Africa, Rhodesia
and Portuguese Africa also have
observer status.

Britain Shifting Singapore Troops To NATO Games

SINGAPORE, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—
Britain will withdraw almost
one-fifth of its effective fighting
force from Southeast Asia for two
months because commitments in
Northern Ireland have left it short
of tactical troops for a forthcom-
ing NATO exercise, reliable sources
said here today.A spokesman for the Far East
Command said last night that 550
men of the 42d Commando, Royal
Marines, would fly to Cyprus later
this month for two months of
amphibious training in the
Mediterranean area.The departure of the 550 marines
—almost the entire fighting
strength of the 42d Commando—
leaves only four British battalions
in Southeast Asia, another Royal
Marine commando group and three
battalions of Gurkhas.The Far East Command said
the marines, normally based at
Sembawang, Singapore, would re-
turn to Singapore after the
exercise.

Tate Suspect Watson Ordered Extradited

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8 (UPI).—
The 6th U.S. Circuit Court of
appeals today ordered Charles D.
Watson extradited from Texas to
California by Friday to stand trial
on charges of killing actress Sha-
ron Tate and six others. It de-
clined a request by Watson's attor-
ney for a rehearing on the extra-
dition order.The court ruled Aug. 31 that
there was no merit in the 24-year-
old Watson's claim he could not
get a fair trial in California be-
cause of adverse publicity on the
trial of fellow hippies, Charles
Manson and three women, in Los
Angeles.

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FRANKFURTER BANK

Pursuant to a merger decision of the Annual General Meetings
held on 21st July, 1970, the Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft and the
Frankfurter Bank have joined forces as of 1st September, 1970.
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Aerial Blackmail

Only the most uninformed can have been surprised by the latest aerial hijacking and by the ordeals of the unfortunates on the three planes seized by Arab terrorists. The fanatical commando group involved was earlier responsible for many similar outrages. Seven weeks ago these criminals demonstrated the political profitability of hijacking by extorting a promise from the Greek government to release their jailed confederates. Buoyed by past successes, the Arab gunmen had every reason to suppose aerial blackmail would work against other states. Their judgment appears to have been sound. This outcome can only encourage more acts of piracy by political zealots in every part of the world.

The latest developments raise questions about the assumption that supine surrender to a hijacker is the best way to assure passengers' safety. As matters worked out, it was the passengers on the El Al plane, whose crew was prepared to fight back and did so, that fared best; nonresistance made sense when it could be assumed that a hijacked plane would be brought to some airport governed by international law, and then quickly allowed to depart with its crew and its passengers. But that was not the scenario followed by the blackmailers who captured the Pan American, TWA and Swissair aircraft.

The complete failure of the major airlines to deal with the threat of hijacking is matched only by the impotence of the U.S. government in protecting its planes and its citizens. Coming so soon after the Egyptian

display of contempt for this country implicit in Cairo's wholesale violation of the standstill provisions of the Middle East cease-fire, the latest incidents must further convince Arab militants that the United States is a paper tiger. And the Israelis will naturally further question the worth of the promises of a country that is unable even to protect its own citizens and planes.

The crux of the problem posed by the Arab hijackings is that the terrorists involved are financed, armed and supported—openly or covertly—by the Arab states. Last July the hijackers of a Greek plane were received as heroes in Cairo. Last Sunday the hijacked Pan American 747 stopped in Beirut to take a commando explosives expert on board so that he could prepare the plane's destruction in Cairo. Yet no action has been taken to apply sanctions.

It is long past time for the airlines and governments of the world to declare a boycott of the Arab states, to refuse to let Arab planes land elsewhere in the world and to refuse to fly non-Arab planes to those countries until the hijackers have been made outlaws in the Arab lands. The failure to take such sanctions in the past has spurred the Arab terrorist campaign against peaceful air travel.

Failure to impose sanctions now will mean that the major governments and airlines of the world are de facto accomplices of the fanatics who have endangered so many thousands of people in recent days and who intend to continue their potentially murderous crimes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Voluntary Marxism

The apparent electoral victory of Dr. Salvador Allende in Chile is unusual in a number of respects. Marxists do not often win in free elections. Moreover, since Dr. Allende won only a plurality instead of the necessary majority of the votes, he could be kept out of office by the Chilean Congress. And, of course, there is the possibility of a rightist coup.

But perhaps the most interesting aspect of Dr. Allende's position is that he is a Marxist with a bias toward democracy. That, in office, he would try to retain Chile's present political institutions while nationalizing what is left of that country's economic institutions. This would place him somewhat to the left of Britain's Labor party (and some segments of that party would feel happy in his camp) but to the right of any existing Communist state—including Yugoslavia.

Whether Dr. Allende would be able to hold this attitude in office is another matter. He is backed by, among other groups, the Chilean Communist party, which, if it holds to traditional Communist practice, is willing to win power through a popular front, but

prefers to hold it by one-party rule. And Dr. Allende is opposed by strong elements in the economy and the army, who might precipitate the kind of polarization that leads to dictatorship of either right or left.

Finally, the practical record of Marxist governments in meeting the human needs of their peoples is not so spectacular as to insure Dr. Allende against the failures of success. Partial socialization—in Bolivia, for example, or in the form of an extreme welfare state in Uruguay—have not been able to stave off violent discontent. And Cuba, which is the shining object lesson for so many Latin American revolutionaries, has become seriously tarnished of late. Its regime is simply not working well, as Castro admits.

Chile has advantages in semi-industrialization which Cuba did not possess, as well as experience with running nationalized enterprises. Allende might succeed better than Castro, but the strains his program would induce in several economic areas gives reason to wonder whether voluntary Marxism can win out in Chile—or anywhere else.

International Opinion

'Held to Ransom'

One of the main goals of the battle (with Israel) was to gain world public opinion on the side of the Palestinian struggle and not to lose it.

It is evident that the attack on international civil aviation does not encourage world feeling of solidarity with the Palestine cause. On the contrary it incites a feeling of criticism in the ordinary man.

—From Al-Ahram (Cairo).

Had European countries displayed solidarity in a united front against Arab terrorism it is a clear assumption that the terrorists would have desisted.

The haste in accepting the exchange deal would only increase the terrorists' daring and award a prize for their audacity.

—From Haaretz (Tel Aviv).

The British government is faced with the same dilemma between legality and humanitarian considerations, since it holds the girl involved in the unsuccessful hijacking of an El Al plane. It has three choices open to it. It can send the girl to Amman and so, presumably, help to save the lives of the hostages. It can prosecute her here for offenses committed over British territory. It can send her to Israel, as the Israelis demand.

The last solution would be the worst. The first is, unfortunately, the most probable. Of course the danger to the hostages must weigh very heavily. But it is a terrible thing to scrap the process of law, even if in this case precedents for doing so have been set by the Greek and Swiss governments.

The hijackers' action is not primarily directed against any European governments but against the two Arab governments that have agreed to a ceasefire—those of Egypt and Jordan. It was to these two states that the hijacked aircraft were forced to fly, and

the intention is obviously to create in them the maximum confusion and embarrassment. The challenge to King Hussein and his government is particularly blatant.

Everyone has known that for months past there have been parallel governments in Jordan—the official one and the guerrillas'. But that a minority of the guerrillas should make the official government look internationally ridiculous in this way must be found intolerable in Amman.

A bigger deterrent for this particular outbreak of the hijacking disease should come from those who suffer most from it—the Arab governments whose interests are deliberately sabotaged.

—From the Times (London).

The Swiss and German governments were quick—too quick in our view—to announce their willingness to bow to the Popular Front's demands, but this was, strictly speaking, willingness to do so as part of a concerted plan by all the governments, not a final decision.

Clearly the whole problem is one in which it is essential that the governments of the nations concerned should concert their actions and reactions as closely as possible.

In the meantime the government has to consider, agonizingly, the critical position of the captives in Jordan. King Hussein would presumably welcome an opportunity to smash the extremist Popular Front, but his forces have been held back by the same threats against the lives of the hostages. A rescue from Israel would be a difficult military operation.

In the end, what the hijackers have done amounts not only to a bestial crime on a colossal scale but to an act of war. The perpetrators of this act, and those, such as Iraq, who support them in it and harbor them and their crimes must be met and dealt with in those terms.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

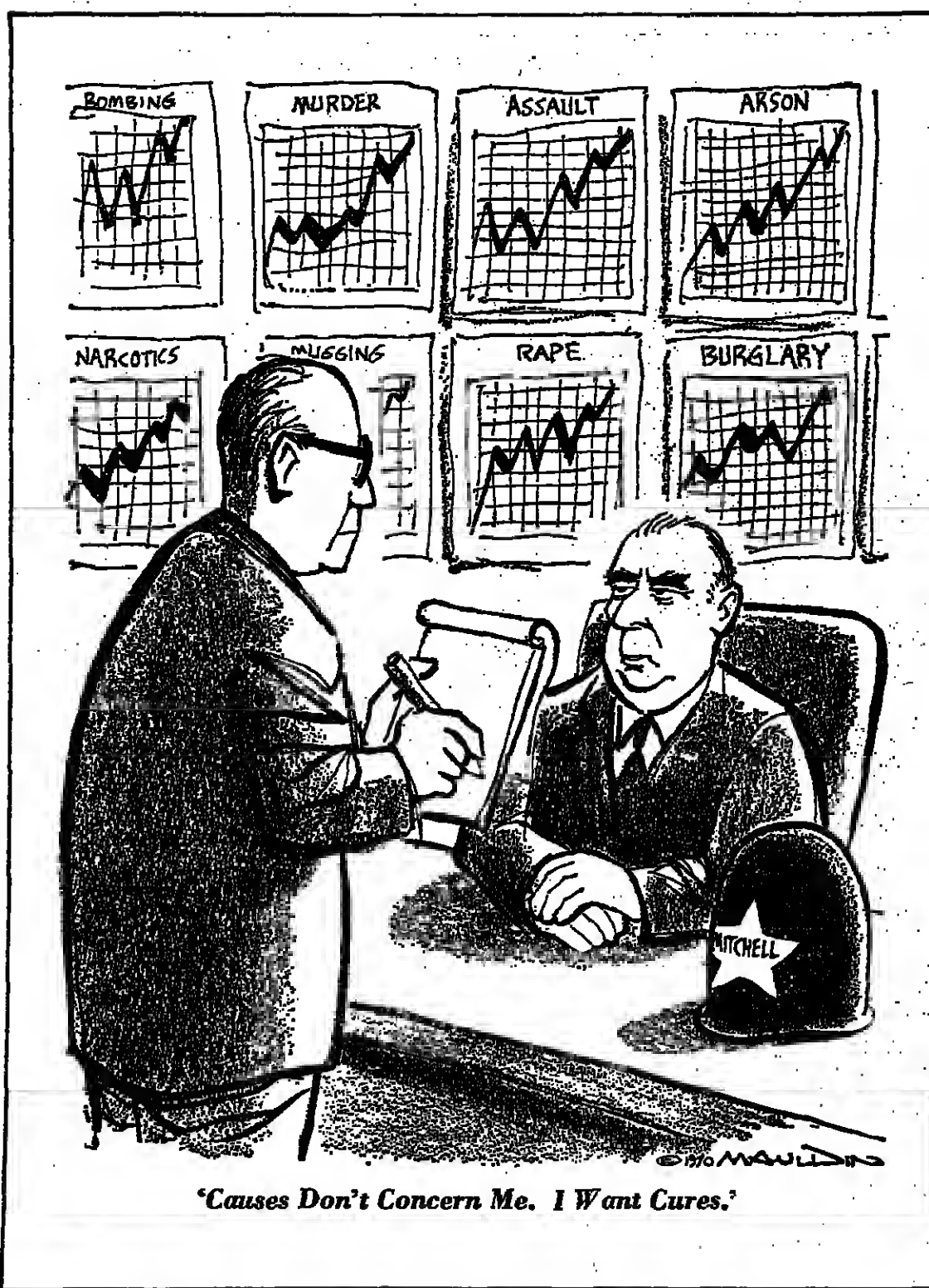
September 9, 1895

BERLIN—The war is continuing on German Socialists. From the Provinces reports have come to hand of the confiscation of several socialist newspapers and the arrest of their editors. Mainly involved are papers located in Frankfurt, Hanover, Nuremberg and Magdeburg. One journal republished the confiscated issue with the incriminated article omitted, and in a blank white space were two hands pointing to the word "confiscated."

Fifty Years Ago

September 9, 1920

CHICAGO—Four times as many persons met death in the United States through accidents during the war as were killed in the American Expeditionary Forces in battle in France. According to figures made public at the convention of Health and Accident Underwriters here, there were 126,000 persons who died in the United States from accidents during the same period that 31,000 soldiers were killed in action in France.



'Causes Don't Concern Me. I Want Cures.'

The Enemy Who Is Us

By C. L. Sulzberger

ASPEN, Colo.—One has become accustomed to gasping through today's "gray" and "brown" cities, defined according to the order and type of their polluted atmosphere.

It is when one escapes to distant hills, forests and beaches and finds them also blighted—discovering plastic containers bobbing down Colorado's Roaring Fork and tin cans littering the limpid Poudre—only then does one see the problem's all-embracing extent.

A recent pamphlet ("Cleaning House—Inside the Ecology Revolution") observes: "In the immortal words of Pogo, 'we have met the enemy and he is us!'"

This is a striking and embarrassing truth for, with any kind of systematic ban that prevented American society from destroying itself, the manner could yet be met. But the disaster rate rapidly approaches terrible proportions.

Prof. R. Stephen Berry of the University of Chicago makes the point in a recent issue of the bulletin of the atomic scientists that "the death rate in Vietnam has been between 20 and 40 per 100,000 per week. This... is roughly 10 times that of November 5 to 11, 1969, in Los Angeles (smog). In plain words we have been killing ourselves with air pollution, but only at a rate that society seems willing to sustain."

World Problems

This is an international problem directly related to the degree of industrialization and social advance in all countries. I wrote about it recently in the Soviet Union, which has now achieved an economic breakthrough to the level where the disadvantages of what used to be called progress must be weighed against its advantages. Some of France's most famous Normandy chalk streams have recently been poisoned by detergents and are now suddenly troutless.

Air and water pollution are largely caused by automobiles, factories and faulty garbage disposal. Vast stretches of American beach have been ruined by oil leaks. Pollution is so bad in some of the Great Lakes that parts of them have actually become fire hazards! In nearby Denver, a so-called "brown air city," the morning is sometimes visibly brown from nitrogen dioxide steaming from the early traffic jam.

Berry envisions a time 50 years hence when, if nothing sufficient is done to avoid the threat, "there will be enough carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to create a greenhouse effect, melt the polar icecaps and inundate the coastal cities..."

"Another favorite apocalypse of my own is due to the world-wide appearance of lead in the atmosphere... one of the effects of chronic lead poisoning is to make the victims stupid. I sometimes think we have passed that critical threshold."

Greater Danger

Every American already suffers in one or another degree from this creeping disaster (just as every other human will when his or her country climbs the industrialization ladder). Nevertheless, insufficient protest has been staged and the amount of political interest in this vital question is still inadequate.

No group has yet managed to persuade the nation that this predictable danger is even greater, if less emotional or dramatic, than that of the Indochina war. As Prof. Norman F. Ramsey of Harvard writes:

"College students, while throwing empty beer cans along the side of the road from their maladjusted and time-producing automobiles, indignantly blame the military-industrial complex for its indifference to human environment because the establishment polices the atmosphere with its factories and power plants and permits the manufacture of automobiles with internal-combustion engines."

Modern democratic societies do not succeed in encouraging enough individual discipline and self-restraint to face the problem by voluntary action. Legal sanctions

are required. And, since the general public—Pogo's "us"—is the main culprit as well as the main victim, a system of anti-pollution taxes should clearly be instituted on city, state and nationwide bases.

Moreover, power companies and other energy producers must face heavy fines if they don't install pollution control equipment. And the public should be fined for negligence—on a deliberately punitive basis.

Although the critical pollution level has only so far been approached in but a few highly "advanced" nations, some kind of international convention on anti-pollution and ecology needs to be drafted. It isn't going to matter to New York, London or Paris if the polluting nations are meted by a "greenhouse effect" caused in someone else's country; all would be inundated together.

Senate Pals

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In the Senate of the United States, where you address your worst enemy as "the distinguished senator" and a man you cordially dislike as "my dear friend," there is a rigid protocol governing campaign season behavior.

Members of the Senate concede that partisan duty sometimes makes it necessary to add a challenge of your own party who is opposing an incumbent of the opposite political faith.

In those circumstances, the Senate code allows you to praise the challenger's fine qualities, but throw severely on anything that even implies that the opposition party incumbent has less than his quota of senatorial virtues.

No one has ever promulgated rules for campaigning against a colleague of your own party, because that, of course, is not done.

But the code is about to be broken. Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota is going to Seattle Thursday to campaign against his fellow-Democrat and colleague of 12 years' standing, Sen. Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson of Washington.

McCarthy is scheduled to speak at a \$25-a-couple fund-raising reception and a public rally for Carl Marxey, a Negro attorney opposing Jackson in the Sept. 15 primary.

McCarthy, who is retiring from the Senate but not necessarily from national politics this year, concedes that he knows little about Marxey, except that he is running as a peace candidate with the

support of many 1968 McCarthy-for-President backers. But, he added in an interview in his office, what he knows about Jackson is motivation enough.

His Reasons

"Of all the Northern Democrats," the Minnesota senator said, "Jackson stands more with the Republicans on the militarization of American politics than any other man." Citing Jackson's key role in Senate debates on the anti-ballistic missile and other defense questions, McCarthy said: "He is always on the side of those seeking more military power, and more, and more."

"Besides," McCarthy said, "my people got a very bad deal in 1968" from Jackson and other Washington party regulars who were supporting Hubert H. Humphrey for the Presidential nomination. "I have several good reasons to go."

Reached by telephone in Spokane, where he was campaigning, Jackson was asked what he thought about McCarthy's visit. "He's free to come," he said. "For all practical purposes, he's out of the Senate already, so there's no reason for him to be bound by Senate customs."

"He has absolutely no standing in the Senate. That was indicated a couple of weeks ago. He introduced an amendment to prohibit National Guard troops from using live ammunition without the personal approval of the President. It lost, 87-2. He's an ex-Senator."

McCarthy indicated in the office interview that he had found some of Jackson's recent language offensive. "He told an audience out there that it was the McCarthy crowd that had defeated Hubert. That shows what he thinks, that kind of vocabulary."

When Jackson was asked if he had made such a reference, he said, "I can't recall saying exactly that. But I have said over and over again that I am very proud of the fact that during my term in the Senate, I opposed both Humphrey and McCarthy."

And that's where the discussion stands at this point.

American Condition?

Robert Hirsch's very favorable review of "The European Surrender," by John Mey (NYT, Sept. 3), omitted reference to the most extraordinary part of that unusual book. Mr. Mey's account of a purported meeting with a Russian colonel of intelligence in Prague in 1968. The colonel produced a document called "The Pushkin Report," a detailed Russian think-tank analysis of the "coming American collapse," which contains statements like the following:

"The American [leaders] have lost the desire to control and the faith in their ability to control. The chaos follows from that psychological state: it does not precede it, nor does it have a parallel life. The young, the Jews, the Negroes—all dissident minorities get out of control after there has been psychological collapse at the top, among the controllers. The dissidents have no independent life as such; they are only symptoms never first causes. They only reflect a state of collapse on the part of the controllers: they have no other existence or role. When and if control is re-established, incidentally, they are the first to recognize it, and to resume their natural functions..."

Their only meaningful existence now is as visible evidence of a suicide wish on the part of those who let them loose, not only the leading controllers, but all those down to the beginnings of the symptomatic dissidents. We may thus be confident, in view of the rapidly increasing dissidents, that there is a profound death wish on the part of American society, from the top to the near bottom."

Whether the official Russian view is not the whole of this part (some twenty pages) is a profoundly disturbing analysis of the current American condition. It is really much harder on you Americans than on us Europeans, and terrifying in its picture of the immediate American future.

MARGARET G. STRACHEY, Nancy, France.

The Concorde

Herald Tribune, Friday, Sept. 4, 1970

"Concorde Stays Down"—LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—"Brilliant Concorde-002, the supersonic airliner with the big sonic boom, was grounded for the second straight day today."

This spiritual space-filler, with its gratuitous appositive interphase, should maybe have stayed grounded, too. As American as apple pie, it compresses chauvinistic hope for failure of the pioneering Anglo-French venture in supersonic commercial air transport into one adolescently derogatory sentence.

In fact, Concorde-002 made a supersonic flight lasting 50 minutes along the test corridor off the west coast of the United States, Sept. 1, because of a "whisper" instrument problem the flight was delayed on takeoff for an hour and a half after the previously announced time. And, typically, a large number of complaints of supersonic boom were made before the flight began.

One of the purposes of the Concorde test program, of course, is to seek means of reducing the annoyance of supersonic boom to persons on the ground, and experience gained from the Concorde venture will assuredly be of value in turn to the U.S. SST program.

With the studied obstruction to punctuality from which air travelers suffer nowadays in terminal areas, we may yet benefit from saving some time en route. Meanwhile, let the public rest as an example for tolerance.

E. G. R.

Van Gogh Collection

In "The Two Vincent Van Goghs" in the International Herald Tribune of Aug. 19, Mr. Jules Farber wrote: The Kröller-Müller Museum, in the vast Hoge Veluwe parklands near Arnhem, will be allowed to keep the 60 paintings and 200 drawings that it got on loan from the Van Gogh Foundation.

I should like to point out that the 272 works of Van Gogh in the Kröller-Müller Museum have nothing to do with the Van Gogh Foundation. These paintings and drawings belonged to the collection of Mrs. Kröller-Müller, who acquired them in the period 1909-1935. Her collection was in 1935 handed over to the state.

Dr. P.H. HEFTING, Curator of the Kröller-Müller Museum, Otterlo, The Netherlands.

Pen Pal

I and the boys at the café haven't written you a letter in a long time, so we thought we would.

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PARIS

A Timely Look at Youth

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Paris theater season took off at a jog-trot last night with the premiere of "Une Poignée d'Orties" (A Handful of Nettles) at the Théâtre de la Michodière.

The prickly handful of the title is a willful adolescent, a somewhat exaggerated specimen of the younger generation, who lives dangerously on his roaring motorcycle and in the boudoir of a cabaret strip-teaser. She is a high-brow busy of fleeting affections who accompanies her public disrobings with recitals of the Countess de Noailles' poetry set to the music of Rimsky-Korsakov.

Rejected by his shapely inamorata, the problem child speeds off on a reckless drive and is injured in a highway accident. A police investigation of the mishap is conducted as he lies on the operating table. In a series of flashbacks—as the commissaire questions the victim's relatives and acquaintances—we have a reconstruction of the events leading up to the disaster.

Diagnosis: The author of the new season's first play, Marc-Gilbert Sauvajon, is a shrewd box office diagnostician. His other plays—"Trezze à Table," "Adorable Julie" (from Somerset Maugham's novel, "The Razor's Edge"), "Tape Nocturne," "Enfants d'Edouard"—and his adaptations of Ustinov have all achieved record runs. Two years ago his farce about the generation gap, "Ciao,"

prospered and so again he has tackled the subject of youthful revolt.

His latest comedy is nothing to make you rush through dinner at Pierre's or Dromant in the neighboring square to make the curtain. In fact, if you arrive at the Michodière after the intermission, you will still be in time to witness the evening's better half and be spared the uncertain take-off.

15 Scenes

Sauvajon has composed his play in 15 scenes (divided into two acts) and one third of them are quite unnecessary. The high points—all of them in Act Two—are the police official's interview with the boy's teenage girl friend, his old nurse, the flicking striptease queen and the ex-racing champion who has won her away.

The tableaux are presented as takes of a movie, but the unifying technique of cinematic continuity is absent. Things move very slowly at the start. At the opening, most of the performers seemed to be suffering a collective attack of first-night nerves. Sauvajon has tried stubbornly to animate the beginning action, but it appears as hopeless a task as inviting the Statue of Liberty to dance the jerk. Afterwards, the machinery of the plot commences to function, the actors become more assured and all rolls smoothly.

Sauvajon has sprinkled the dialogue with many a tart repartee, the Gallic equivalent of the American wisecrack. Such a line as the striptease star's huffy retort to the inquiring police-

Didier Haudepin who plays problem youth in "A Handful of Nettles."



man—"Like Swiss banks I never divulge information"—might well have been hatched by Neil Simon or some other Broadway gagster. Didier Haudepin, remembered for his fine interpretation of the lonely schoolboy in Molière's "La Ville Don't le Prince Est un Enfant," is the unruly boy who serves as the pivot of the play. This is fortunate for he transforms the adolescent mischief-maker into a youth of spirit and charm, with an appealing characterization ably aided by vitality and saucy humor.

Georges Marchal, the screen actor, has a sketch as the fallen race car idol and executes this number competently, though young Haudepin threatens to steal his single scene. Catherine Rouvel, generously endowed by nature, looks and acts the disturbing nightclub entertainer

convincingly. Pierre Michael as the police investigator, probably the comedy's longest assignment, begins in a minor key and then expands historically as the play progresses, a subtle and effective place of strategy. Catherine Chauvire is the youngster who confesses her disappointment at not living in a more romantic era; Claire Maurier, the boy's country-gentry mother; Jean-Paul Clafis, the artist father; Liliane Sorval, the former nurse; and Pierre Magnan, a comic cop. All have successful moments in the limelight.

In "Une Poignée d'Orties," the boulevard has gone Hollywood, toying sometimes amusingly with the topic of today's youth. In the Hollywood fashion, too, it provides no persuasive conclusion, only a happy ending.

MOSCOW

A Change of Direction for Stanislavsky's Art Theater

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Oleg N. Yefremov, the actor and director who rebelled against conservative traditions to form a new Moscow theater in 1957, was named chief director yesterday of the venerable Moscow Academic Art Theater in an effort to restore vitality to that once world-famous showplace.

Friends of Mr. Yefremov said he was reluctant to leave the Sovremennik Theater which he founded 13 years ago, but did so under heavy pressure from the cultural section of the Communist Party Central Committee. The party wanted a more dynamic man to replace the aged directorate of the Art Theater which was founded in 1899 by Konstantin Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko.

Mr. Yefremov, 42, a party member since 1955, was reported to have agreed to the new, more prestigious job if certain of his demands were met on how to put life into a theater that once revolutionized the world stage but which, in recent years, could rarely fill its house.

There was apparently particular concern about the Art Theater's future since it is due to move into new, modern quarters by the end of next year. The new theater on Yverskoi Boulevard has been under construction for decades, but appears in its final stages now.

In recent seasons, despite efforts to introduce new plays and actors, the theater was rarely filled for a performance. It had a particularly poor following among Moscow's intelligentsia who in a sense dictate cultural taste here. The criticism generally has been that the Art Theater's productions were too old-fashioned, and aroused little sense of excitement among the audience.

Same Roles

Many of the actors, once the best in Russia, played the same Chekhov or Gorky roles when they should have retired, many Muscovites argued. But the Art Theater did give a new-comer to Moscow a good idea of how Chekhov's plays were staged by Stanislavsky at the turn of the century when they were tremendous successes.

The Sovremennik, on the other hand, founded by Yefremov and other young actors in 1957, and first called the Studio of Young Actors, has always been popular, particularly with the youth and the intelligentsia. But in recent years, the Sovremennik, located in a small, uncomfortable theater in Maryakovsky Square, was dropping in popularity to the Taganka Theater of Yuri Lyubimov which is the most avant-garde in Moscow and is not in the Stanislavsky tradition.

The Art Theater, because of its long traditions, is the best endowed of the theaters, with an old but comfortable building on a street named for it, and with a filial theater not far away. It also has its own acting school.

Opens Tonight

Mr. Yefremov's appointment as chief director of the Art Theater was announced by Tass, the Soviet press agency. The announcement coincides with the opening of the Art Theater's season tonight.

The Moscow Art Theater gained worldwide prominence as the result of Stanislavsky's then-unique theories of acting—known as "the method"—which did away with the empty gesturing and declamation that was typical of the period, and substituted strict adherence to psychological realism. This approach to acting spread around the world.

Mr. Yefremov, who graduated from the Art Theater acting school in 1949, and worked at the Central Children's Theater in Moscow, formed the Sovremennik in 1957 at a time when there was a desire for new ideas and approaches in the arts.

Mr. Yefremov, whose wife, Alla, is a member of the Sovremennik company, acted in many plays himself and has also appeared in several movies. It is unknown who will replace him as head of the Sovremennik.

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COPENHAGEN: A Dilemma for the Royal Danish Ballet

By Clive Barnes

COPENHAGEN (UPI).—The Royal Danish Ballet is in a curious position. It is in Copenhagen. And there, surprisingly enough, raises difficulties.

To the outside world Denmark is famous for beer, silver, porcelain, pornography and ballet. Yet while it gets as much beer as it can drink, and as much silver, porcelain and pornography as any reasonable town could consume, it does not get a great deal of ballet.

Irony

New York and London, the other great ballet capitals of the Western world, see an enormous amount of ballet from everywhere. But visiting companies are very rare in Copenhagen, which places a very special responsibility upon the Danish company.

It not only has to develop its own personality—to be essentially itself—but it also has to represent something of the international repertoire for domestic demands. Ironically, the international audience wants the company to be purely Danish—it dotes on the Danish traditions and Bournonville choreography—whereas the local Danish audience wants it to be international. It wants to see the best of modern choreography and also, because of the paucity of visiting companies, it wants to see the Danish company performing

"Ironically, the international audience wants the company to be purely Danish . . . whereas the local audience . . . wants to see the best of modern choreography."

standard Russian classics such as "Swan Lake." These works, however, do not always reveal the company at its best.

But "Swan Lake" has been an enormous success in Copenhagen, whereas the new production of the Danish classic, Bournonville's "A Folk Tale," which the company could tour internationally and almost certainly will, does not have the same box-office appeal at home.

The "Swan Lake" has been staged by Flemming Flindt, the company's artistic director. The second act has vaguely traditional Ivanov choreography, but apart from the Black Swan

pas de deux and the first act pas de trois, the rest is largely by Flindt, obviously influenced by Vladimir Bourmeister's version for the Stanislavsky Theater in Moscow and later for the Paris Opera Ballet.

Swan Lake

This Danish "Swan Lake" is not bad—certainly it is much more preferable to the Soviet version than the Danes briefly produced in 1965 and dropped almost instantly—but it is a little bland. The scenery and costumes by Lars Bo, which very much stress the swan motif, are distinctively

Danish, are not a powerful realization of the music, and the choreography, while offering a fair impression of the ballet, is never truly arresting. Although the Danish company is one of the finest in the world, in "Swan Lake," strangely, it looks oddly provincial—like a German opera house.

Part of the trouble is the lack of dancers suitable for leading roles. Kirsten Simone is, in the right role, an impressive dancer, but as Odette-Odile she lacks style and finesse. Her partner, Palle Jacobsen, fades into the background. He takes adequacy to meaningless

New York: 'Dolly' Still Going Strong

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—"Hello, Dolly!" becomes the longest-running musical in Broadway history tomorrow, breaking the 2,717-performance record set by "My Fair Lady" more than a decade ago.

"Dolly" opened at the St. New Play
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—One play opened in here last week, and was panned by The New York Times.
"The Emerald Shippers," at the Off-Broadway Gramercy Arts Theater, written and directed by José Alencar, is billed as "a fantasy for children of all ages." Mel Gussow said it "is definitely not for adults of any ages... not a recommendable show for children either... I'd be a liar if I said I enjoyed any aspect of it."

James Theater here on Jan. 16, 1964, following 60 try-out performances in Detroit and Washington and two New York previews.

Carol Channing won rave reviews in the title role of Dolly Levi, the irrepressible, widowed marriage broker.

Ginger Rogers

In 1965 Ginger Rogers took over the part on Broadway while Miss Channing led the show on a record-breaking tour.

Miss Rogers was succeeded by Martha Raye and later by Betty Grable.
Then producer David Merrick, in a stroke of showmanship, gave the Broadway hit an entirely new look with an all-Negro cast headed by Pearl Bailey and Cab Calloway.

This version ran two years, winning "Dolly" a new lease on life at the box office.
Comedienne Phyllis Diller took over from Miss Bailey last December, to be followed in March by Ethel Merman, the current star.

A triumph from the opening night, "Dolly" was cited by the New York drama critics as the best musical of its opening season.

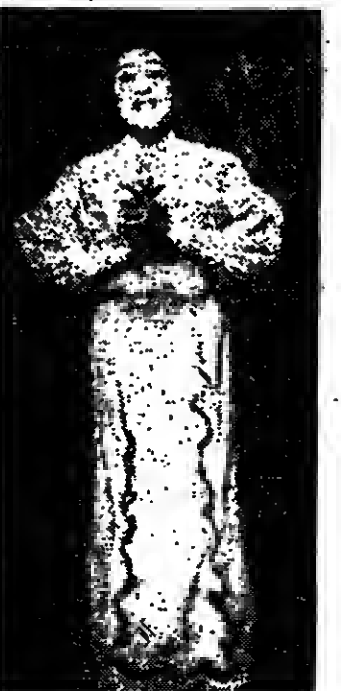
16 Tony Awards
It has also amassed ten Tony awards—Broadway's equivalent of the Hollywood Oscar—and picked up an 11th award for Miss Bailey's performance.

The show is estimated to have earned a profit of \$3.5 million on its initial \$500,000 investment.

Although the 2,718th performance of "Dolly" will set a new record, the musical has had a number of brief interruptions during its run. "My Fair Lady" set its record on a continuous basis.

Not far behind "Dolly" is "Fiddler on the Roof," the Jewish musical which opened on Broadway on Sept. 22, 1964, and will have its 2,718th performance at the end of March, 1971.

Before "My Fair Lady," the longest-running Broadway musical was "Oklahoma!" which



Ethel Merman
...seventh Dolly

played for 2,248 performances in the 1940's.

The longest-running Broadway show of any kind, including non-musicals, was "Life With Father," which opened in 1938 and totalled 3,224 performances. Another non-musical, "Tobacco Road," holds second place with 3,182 performances.

Short Course in Art Appreciation, Courtesy of San Francisco Gallery

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Early yesterday police found a display window at the Maxwell Galleries broken and two Renoirs missing—a small sculpture and a painting.

Twelve hours later, they got a phone call telling them to go to the same window.

They found the glass smashed again—and the art objects back in their places.

"I'm delighted," said gallery owner Fred Maxwell, who theorized that the thief may have realized he could not sell such well-known works.

The sculpture, called "Gabrielle," is valued at \$11,500 and the oil painting of the same girl, "Jeune Femme," at about \$22,000.

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(Continued on Page 10)

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• *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2639-2645

Britain Retains Surplus In Balance of Payments

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Britain's balance of payments with the rest of the world stayed comfortably in surplus in the second quarter of the year, according to seasonally-adjusted data released by the Treasury today.

Overall trading transactions showed a \$53 million (\$127.2 million) surplus, while the total currency inflow amounted to \$227 million.

The trade books showed a deficit of \$86 million in "visible" trade during the quarter, easily offset by a \$139 million surplus in "invisible earnings" from shipping, banking, insurance and similar items. But in the previous quarter, both sectors had been in surplus, making a combined figure of \$168 million.

Debts Repaid

Of the currency inflow, \$193 million went to repay short and medium-term debts owed to foreign monetary authorities, and \$24 million went into currency reserves. The repayments brought Britain's total debt down to \$1.46 billion.

The second-quarter currency inflow compares with a \$915 million inflow during the first quarter. In the first quarter of this year the payments surplus was well over \$100 million, but the figures are not comparable as the Treasury recently changed the form of its balance-of-payments accounts.

While the current balance is an

indicator of the strength of the country's external economic performance, the total currency flow shows the net movement resulting from all external transactions—including under the new system all investment and other capital flows whether long- or short-term.

Increased Imports

The \$86 million visible trade deficit contrasted with small surpluses in the three preceding quarters. The setback was partly due to increased imports from Canada after the ending of strikes there and the arrival of three Boeing jumbo jets in the period, accounting for \$28 million.

There was possibly some speed-up in arrivals of food and manufactured goods in anticipation of the dock strikes in July, it was noted.

Overseas Investment Slips

On investments, the Treasury statement said the overseas stake in the U.K. sector showed a gain of \$159 million, compared with \$231 million the previous quarter, while U.K. investment overseas slipped \$135 million.

Other economic signposts have suggested that Britain is again slipping in competition with other countries following a recovery based partly on the devaluation of the pound nearly two years ago. Industrial production has failed to keep pace with rising wages and prices, and a gradual decline of the pound on the foreign exchange market has reflected a lack of investor confidence in the British currency.

The payments figures had little effect on London financial markets today. The stock market closed mixed in quiet trading, with the Financial Times index down 0.7 at 337.5 at the close, after a 3-point-plus slide earlier in the day. The pound closed at \$2.3819, up from yesterday's \$2.3813. However, currency dealers said the Bank of England spent dollars in heavy amounts to support the rate.

Libyans Expect Oil Price Hikes to Follow Occidental

TRIPOLI, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Libyan government expects all oil companies operating in the country to follow the lead of Occidental Petroleum in raising the posted price for exported crude, according to officials here.

Occidental last week agreed to boost the posted price, on which tax and royalty payments are based, to \$2.53 a barrel from \$2.33 plus 5-cent barrel hikes annually until 1975.

The standard Libyan posted price is \$2.21 a barrel, but Occidental's price was a bit higher due to better quality.

Negotiations between Libya and the companies are being led by Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and deputy premier. He replaced Mahmoud Maghribi, a former premier whose hard line led to an impasse in April. Maj. Jalloud led the successful talks to have the United States and Great Britain leave their air bases in Libya.



NEW IN LINE—General Motors subsidiary Opel, of West Germany, unveiled yesterday an addition to its model line, the medium-sized Manta. The four-seater comes in three versions ranging from 68 to 90 horsepower. Opel has not yet released factory prices for the Mantas, which are to go on sale in October, but French reports put the retail price there at some 12,990 francs (about \$2,300) to 15,100 francs.

British Steel In the Black In First Half

LONDON, Sept. 8.—State-owned British Steel Corp. today said in its annual report that benefits of earlier price rises were being seriously eroded by rapid cost increases in the industry, particularly for labor and raw materials.

The comments accompanied the report that the virtual monopoly BSC operates 90 percent of British steel plants—turned a pre-tax profit of \$102 million (\$244.8 million) in the six months ended March 28. The firm had a loss of \$21.9 million in the full year ended last Sept. 27.

BSC is now seeking a 5 percent price increase for domestic steel prices, after a 10 percent increase in January this year, which was expected to add \$240 million to annual revenues.

BSC said that its ability to absorb sharp cost increases was no greater than that of other manufacturing industries or other steel producers faced with similar problems. The industry needs a pricing structure which can react quickly to changing circumstances, the report said.

The report said BSC, which has had to import high-cost steel to meet customers' demands, will be able to step up its supplies as new plants come into operation.

BSC's capital spending in the six months was \$39 million (\$93.6 million) and in the period BSC approved plans to spend another \$132 million.

British Commitment to EEC Is Underlined by U.K. Official

LONDON, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Britain's European Affairs Minister Geoffrey Rippon said today the new Conservative government is convinced that the country's future prosperity depends on joining the Common Market.

Mr. Rippon, who will head the British negotiating team when detailed talks begin in Brussels in October, told a Foreign Press Association lunch, that everything depends on Britain getting acceptable terms.

"In none of the issues," he said, "do we seek solutions which will give Britain an exceptional or privileged position. We seek solutions that will enable the enlarged community to be properly balanced, just as the present community is properly balanced."

Mr. Rippon conferred on Britain's membership bid with West German officials in Bonn yesterday. He flies soon to Hong Kong, Australia, and New Zealand to discuss what particular problems might arise for them if Britain joins.

Mr. Rippon said the Conservative government has made it clear that it accepts the existing Common Market system as it stands, subject to negotiation of "a very few outstanding issues."

Chief among these, he said, are farm prices, a transitional period to cushion the impact of Britain joining the EEC, the problem of New Zealand dairy products and arrangements for developing Commonwealth countries dependent on sugar.

Negotiations Not Easy

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Mr. Rippon told the journalists that none of this meant that the entry negotiations in Brussels were going to be easy.

He added: "What we shall have

Officers Out After Big Loss At Swiss Unit of U.S. Bank

BASEL, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—The chairman and deputy chairman of United California Bank of Basel AG have resigned, it was announced today after the bank reported losses of up to \$30 million.

The chairman of the parent bank, United California of Los Angeles, Frank King is now in Basel investigating the situation.

Mr. King said U.S. and Swiss banking authorities have been informed of the loss. Information was not immediately available on the nature of the losses, or the period in which they were incurred.

UCB Basel said tonight that "initial investigations lead to the conclusion that the great bulk of the losses occurred in unauthorized commodity trading."

The parent company said its board proposes a plan providing for sufficient funds to prevent any loss to depositors and creditors of the Swiss bank, which serves mainly European customers.

Mr. King said an audit is under way at the Basel bank which will determine the extent of the losses.

In a terse statement in Los Angeles yesterday, bank officials gave no reason for the loss nor did they say if it involved illegal activities, the Associated Press reports.

UCB officials, refusing to elaborate on the four-paragraph statement, said losses to the bank itself may be reduced by "possible insurance recoveries and income tax reductions."

The Los Angeles bank owns 58 percent of UCB Basel, with 20 percent held by private shareholders, over 91 percent by a consortium of Swedish, Norwegian and Danish banks, and the rest by management and directors.

At the end of June, the Basel bank listed total assets of 372 million Swiss francs (\$883 million) against \$304 million at the end of 1969.

Informal sources said UCB hoped to be able to continue its Swiss operations. UCB Basel recently opened a branch in Zurich.

Following the resignation of the Basel bank's chairman Paul Erdmann, and his deputy Alfred Kastenbach, the chairmanship has been taken over by Henry Wieser, formerly general manager of UCB International in New York, a UCB spokesman said.

Inflation Feeding Trade Bars, Bank of America Chief Says

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The non-Communist world is "backsliding into protectionism" amid "disquieting" signs of an incipient trade war, a leading U.S. banker warned here today.

A. W. Clausen, president of Bank of America, told a luncheon meeting of American and Japanese businessmen that "moves to devise and implement new restrictions [on world trade] are gaining momentum." But countries imposing restrictions hurt the world's economy as well as themselves, he said.

"There is probably no major industrial nation that does not stand to lose by rampant restriction and none that does not stand to gain by dynamic trade flows," he said.

Mr. Clausen is in the Far East for a week of conferences with Japanese government and business leaders. He arrived here Saturday.

Momentum Lost

He noted today that efforts "to reduce or remove surcharges on world trade have begun in loss of momentum" in recent years.

The resulting trends—subsidies, price supports and credit guarantees, as well as import quotas—are "very costly devices for safeguarding domestic industries," he said.

"They are costly to world trade and costly to the nation utilizing such measures because they result in lost efficiency and invite either direct or indirect retaliation."

Mr. Clausen said the current Unemployed Total Up 0.9% in W. Germany.

NUREMBERG, Sept. 8 (AP).—There were 98,000 workers unemployed in West Germany last month, but 852,500 job vacancies, the Federal Labor Office reported today.

A spokesman said that during August there were 900 more unemployed than during July, an increase of 0.9 percent. Vacancies dropped 23 percent from 872,200 in July.

N.Y. Prices Recoup Early Losses

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT).—Wall Street celebrated its first session after the Labor Day weekend today with booming volume, a surge in speculative and glamour favorites, and another recovery high in the climbing Dow Jones industrial average.

There was a de-celeration lift in the spirits of stock brokers and investors, on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as in stock prices. This improvement was less developing since mid-August, on the heels of a grueling 25-month bear market.

The Dow indicator, finishing at its high for the day, edged up 1.99 to 773.14.

This puts the blue-chip average at its best level since April.

On May 26 the Dow closed at a seven-year low of 631.16. The Dow's closing high for this year was 811.31, set on Jan. 5, the second trading day of 1970.

Early Losses

Today, the market overcame an early spell of profit-taking, following the surprising buoyancy shown in the final two sessions of last week. At 11 a.m., the Dow was down 5.60 points.

Volume expanded to 17.11 million shares. On the Friday before Labor Day, a surprisingly high total of 15.38 million shares changed hands.

Natamex, scampering up 5 3/8 to 63 3/4, repeated as a market feature. In a wide-swinging day, it set a yearly high of 67 7/8, after having traded as low as 54 5/8. It was the third most active issue.

Eight days ago, Natamex announced an "early discovery off the shores of Sumatra. Its huge gains since last week, 8 1/8 the previous week—have been swelled by short covering on the part of traders.

The record price for Natamex was 130 1/2 last year. The stock sold earlier this year at a low of 13 1/8.

Occidental Up

Occidental Petroleum continued to share honors with Natamex among the speculative oils as it climbed 1 7/8 to 22 1/2 on a volume more than double the turnover for any other Big Board stock.

On Friday, "Oxy" spurted 4 1/2, it placed the exchange's turnover last

Dow Scores Gain In Heavy Trading

A repeater among the lows was Anaconda, the only common stock to register a 1970 low on Friday. It slipped 7 8 to 21 1/2 after trading as low as 19 1/2.

Several other copper producers with properties in Chile also fell back after the apparent election of Salvador Allende, the Marxist candidate of a leftist coalition, as president of that South American country. Kennecott eased 1 1/2 to 40 5/8 after selling as low as 38 1/2.

Cerro fell a point to 17 7/8, also registering a low, while Continental Copper & Steel dropped 1 1/2 to 8.

Meanwhile, copper producers not dependent upon Chile fared well. Phelps Dodge rose 2 1/2 to 43. Inspiration Copper climbed 2 1/2 to 46 1/2 and Copper Range ran up 1 1/2 to 37 1/4.

Gradual Business Recovery Seen by Economists in U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT).—Economists in business, government, and the academic world foresee "a very gradual recovery from the sluggish business conditions" of the first half of this year, according to the American Statistical Association's third-quarter economic survey.

Economists participating in the nationwide quarterly survey issued yesterday are members of the association's business and economic statistics section.

While not expecting a spectacular recovery, economists appear optimistic about the chances of avoiding any further decline in activity. They predicted, on the average, that the probability that the "real" gross national product (GNP) would fall in the third quarter of 1970 is about 20 percent.

The probability for decline in the fourth 1970 quarter and the first two quarters of 1971 decreased to 10 percent and less.

In the May, 1970, survey the chances of a decline averaged 50 percent for the second quarter and 30 percent for the third quarter of 1970.

GNP Gains

The "real" GNP is measured by economists in dollars of constant purchasing power, reflecting prices in 1958.

According to the averages of 55 predictions, the GNP will rise to \$385 billion in the third and \$398 billion in the fourth quarters of 1970, then to \$1,015 billion, \$1,032 billion and \$1,049 billion in the three following quarters of 1971.

The overall price level is still expected to increase by 1 point in each quarter, from 134 in the second quarter of 1970 to 137 in the first quarter of 1971, with a rise to 140 projected in the ensuing six months.

Forecasts of these other economic variables were revised downward from the levels predicted in May: industrial production, corporate profits after taxes, business expenditures on plant and equipment, and changes in business inventories.

For example, the level of the Federal Reserve Board's produc-

tion index in the fourth quarter of 1970 is expected to be 131 (the 1957-59 level equals 100), one point lower than previously anticipated. After-tax profits for 1970 are estimated at \$44.5 billion, compared with the previous estimate of \$47 billion and 1969's total of \$50.5 billion.

Investment in business inventories in 1970, estimated at \$37 billion in May, is now put at \$2.8 billion. In 1969, according to the association, investment totaled \$8 billion.

The unemployment rates in the association's third-quarter survey are raised from 0.1 to 0.5 of one percentage point, to reach a peak of 0.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 1970 and an average of 4.8 percent over 1970.

Many of the survey participants assume that monetary policy will be easier, that the slow phase-out will proceed in Vietnam, and that no major strikes—except perhaps in the automotive industry—will occur.

Railroad Union in U.S. Seeks 'Sizable' Hike

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—The Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks reaffirmed its determination today to get a "sizable" wage increase.

The union, which has set a Sept. 10 strike deadline, said that a settlement would have to insure a pay increase retroactive to January, be "substantially" above the present pattern of industry settlements and be "on a par" with agreements for the transportation industry as a whole.

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New Oil Strike Is Announced in Norway's N. Sea

OSLO, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Norway's Ministry of Industry said today the U.S. Norwegian Amoco-Noco group has an oil field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

Amoco is a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and the group involved is 85 percent American-owned.

The ministry said the strike is in one of the structures adjacent to the Ekofisk field, where Phillips Petroleum established the existence of "a giant oil field" earlier this year.

The ministry said that it is not yet possible to say if the new strike is economically explicable.

Russia-Ford Deal Open

DETROIT, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has told Henry Ford 2d it is still interested in a trade deal with the Ford Motor Co., a Ford spokesman said today. The Ford chairman had written to Soviet officials to try to keep the trade door open after he rejected one proposal to help build a truck plant.

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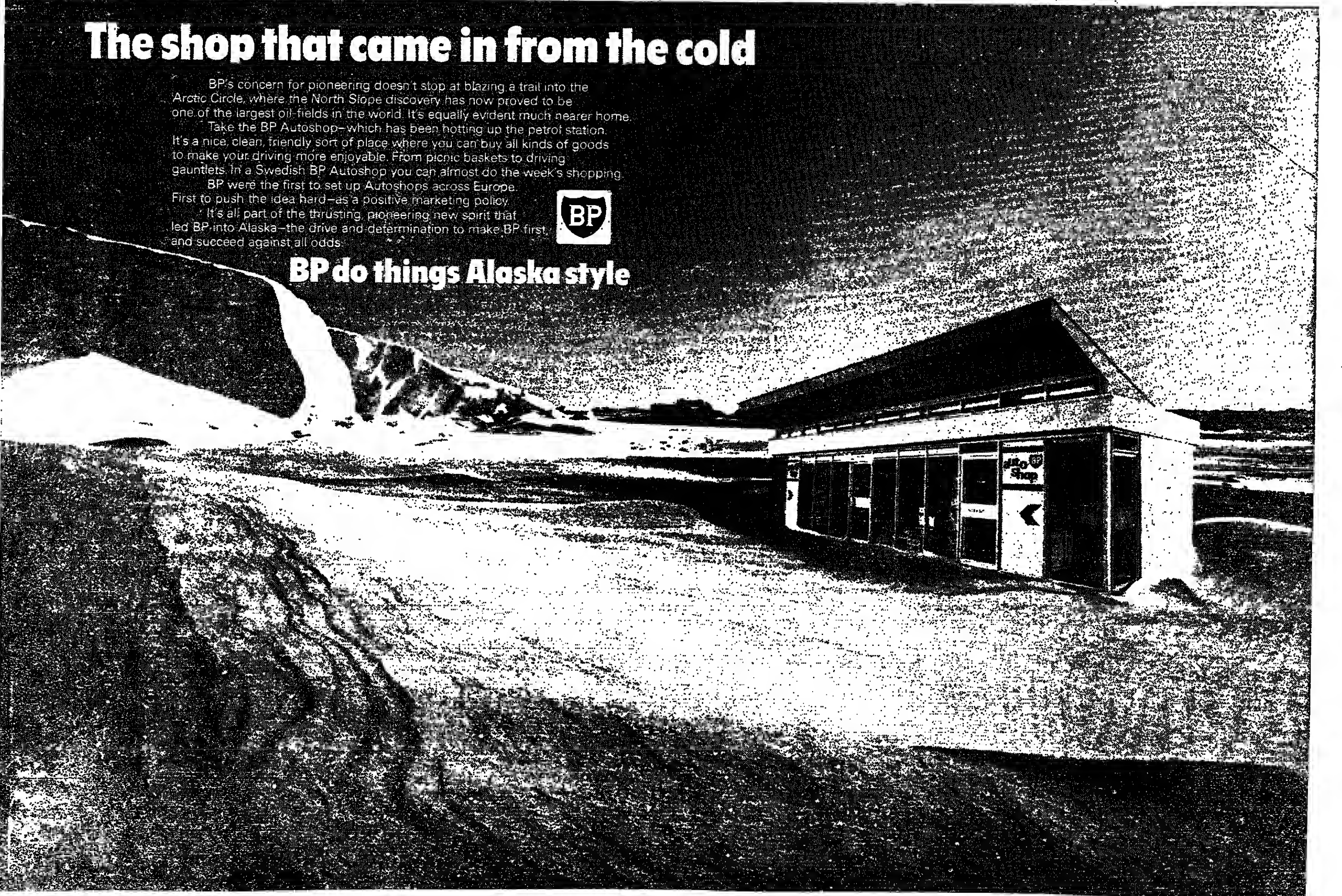
The shop that came in from the cold

Take the BP Autoshop—which has been hotting up the petrol station. It's a nice, clean, friendly sort of place where you can buy all kinds of goods to make your driving more enjoyable. From picnic baskets to driving gauntlets. In a Swedish BP Autoshop you can almost do the week's shopping

BP were the first to set up Autoshops across Europe. First to push the idea hard—as a positive marketing policy. It's all part of the trusting, pioneering new spirit that led BP into Alaska—the drive and determination to make BP first, and succeed against all odds.



BP do things Alaska style



— 1970 —						— 1970 —					
High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Sts. 100s.	First.	High Low Last.	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Sts. 100s.	First.	High Low Last.
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IN INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	Last	Ch/g
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12-30 Albitol	7 5/8	7 1/4	7 3/4	0
12-30 Albitol	7 5/8	7 1/4	7 3/4	0
12-30 Albitol	7 5/8	7 1/4	7 3/4	0
12-30 Albitol	7 5/8	7 1/4	7 3/4	0
12-30 Albitol	7 5/8	7 1/4	7 3/4	0
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1974	53%	Dornier	60%	44.3%	53%	33%	3%
1975	11%	Dornier	60%	14.3%	13%	13%	3%
21%	8%	Dornier	50	29	18%	11	1%
1975	32%	DBA Inc		36	12	4%	1%
25%	0%	Kentron	32	74	13%	13%	1%
25%	0%	Kelchm	30b	11	10%	9%	1%
25%	16%	Kewanee	50	16	27%	27%	5%

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(Continued on next page)


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Switzerland. **WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY**

PEANUTS

I KNEW YOU'D ASK ME THAT!
WELL, HOW WAS YOUR FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL?
EVERYONE ALWAYS ASKS HOW THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL WAS. WHO CARES?
IT'S THE LAST DAY OF SCHOOL THAT COUNTS! IT'S THAT FINAL REPORT! IT'S THAT OL' DIPLOMA!
IT'S THAT OL' GRADE! IT'S THAT OL' SHEEPSKIN! IT'S...

BEETLE BAILEY

WHAT'S EATING YOU?
WE GOT TO RAISE FUNDS SOMEHOW TO SUPPORT THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT!
WE COULD OPEN UP A KISSING BOOTH...

MISS PEACH

HE'S REMARKABLY DRY, DON'T YOU THINK?
NEVAH MET ONE DRYER!
ADVERSITY STRENGTHENS A MAN'S CHARACTER
I CAN'T WORK WITH LT. FUZZ. THE MEN ARE DEFIANT. THE CAPTAIN EXPECTS TOO MUCH OF ME
ADVERSITY STRENGTHENS A MAN'S CHARACTER
I CAN'T GO ON CATS. BOTHER ME FROM WHENEVER I FIND ONE! I SCREAM!

BUZZ SAWYER

THIS IS A ROTTEN LUNCH!
NOTHING TASTES FRESH!
HOW DARE YOU!! WE WOULDN'T SERVE YOU ANYTHING THAT WAS NOT FRESH!
— BESIDES, ASK ANY DENTIST IF STALE BREAD ISN'T GOOD FOR YOUR TEETH.

WIZARD OF ID

AND IN CONCLUSION, I HOPE THAT MY EXPOSE HAS TROTTED THE MISMANAGEMENT AND STUPIDITY OF PRESIDENT J. BERNARD BANKS.
I NOMINATE FOR PRESIDENT OF BLOCK INDUSTRIES NONE OTHER THAN OUR COURAGEOUS, FEARLESS WHIPPLE P. CRAWLEY!
I HAVE EVIDENCE THAT WILL PROVE THAT WHIP CRAWLEY IS AN UNDERHANDED, CONNING RASCAL.

REX MORGAN M.D.

THE KING SAYS, "PAY YOUR TAXES BY MIDNIGHT, OR IT'S THE RACK."
WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?
I WAS WONDERING IF YOU HAD LOST TESTAMENTS?
HOW'D YOU DO IT?
WHERE THERE'S A WILL, THERE'S A WAY.

POGO

I SHOULD DROWN MYSELF NOW BUT I'M POSITIVE THE WATER ISN'T SLEEPY ENOUGH.
SUSSES THERE'S NOTHING TO DO BUT RESIGN OURSELVES TO OUR FATE OF BEING HUMAN.
BESIDES, YOU'D GET ALL WET...
WE WHO GALLANTLY GOTTA WOOLY NOW HOW LONG WE GOT BEFORE WE GOTTA BACK UP AN' PULL OUT FOR THE BRIGHT BLUE.
YES! HOW LONG HOW LONG?
WELL, AS MR. JONES DOCTOR SAID ON A SHINAR OCCASION, "I WOULDN'T BUY ANY LONG PLAY RECORDS."
GLAD TO MEET YOU, MY NAME IS JOSHUA JAMEISON.
CAN I HELP YOU, FOLKS?
WHY, YES. WE NEED ACCOMMODATIONS, I'M RIP KIRBY, AND THIS IS MY ASSISTANT, MISS PAMELA FORBES.

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

OH, DEAR! I CAN'T FIND MARGARET'S PHONE NUMBER.
WHY DON'T YOU ASK INFORMATION?
WELL, IF I CAN'T FIND IT, HOW CAN THEY?
THEY DON'T EVEN KNOW MARGARET.

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

South made a good decision by opening the hand with three hearts rather than a weak two-bid. She recognized that two hearts has limited pre-emptive value, and took advantage of the favorable vulnerability situation to put the opponents to the test at the higher level.

When West and East both chose to pass, three hearts, the pre-emptive bid, had scored a triumph. The opponents could have made at least ten tricks in a spade contract, but were unable to bid. They would certainly have bid if South had opened two hearts or had passed.

West led the club king against three hearts, and when this won he should have shifted to his singleton trump. Instead, he played a second club, allowing South time to develop a spade ruff. After ruffing the club South led a spade. West went up with his king, and let the club queen, which South ruffed with the heart ten after East discarded a diamond.

When East won the second spade lead with the ace he led a trump, but it was much too late. South won in dummy, ruffed a club, ruffed a spade and

ruffed a club to reach this position:

NORTH
♦K
♦A93

WEST
♠108
♥Q
♦KJ

EAST
♠42
♥Q8

SOUTH
♠A
♥1054

Some players would concede two tricks at this point, going one down, but South led to the diamond ace and exited with a diamond. As West failed to see the necessity to play the king of diamonds when the suit was led, he was employed and forced to give a ruff and discard at the 12th trick. South had made her contract, and earned the congratulations she received from the North player.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

NORTH
♦K10872
♥Q
♦KJ
♠KQ1085

EAST (D)
♦A16
♥Q542
♦Q8762
♠A2

SOUTH
♠943
♥AQJ1063
♦1054

East and West were vulnerable with a 60 part-score. The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 3♥ Pass 3♥
Pass

West led the club king.

DENNIS THE MENACE

DON'T STEP ON MY TRAIN OR MY BLOCKS OR ON MY WIND-UP TRUCK OR MY TUGGY-WUGGY SET OR ON MY DRUM OR...

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GANTE **CURCO** **PLITOE** **MEEBAC**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ELITE MOUNT OBLONG INDIGO
Answer: No baseball team would be complete without this — NINE MEN

BOOKS

J. M. BARRIE, The Man Behind the Image
By Janet Dunbar. Houghton Mifflin. 413 pp. Illustrated. \$8.95
Reviewed by Michael Holyroyd

"BARRIE, as I read him, is part mother, part hero-worshipping maiden, part grandfather, and part pixie with no man in him at all." Desmond MacCarthy wrote to Lady Cynthia Asquith. "His genius is a coquettish thing, with just a drop of benevolent acid in it sometimes." Whatever else he might be, James Barrie was not a weak man. Photographs of him show a hard, calculating face, "the face of someone," Hugh Kingsmill remarked, "whose sympathy and tenderness are turned in on himself, and for whom other people exist only as ministers to his own self-love and self-pity."

Though far from being attractive, Barrie will continue to attract critics and biographers because of the strange complexity of his character, the interweaving of fact and fantasy which threaded the pattern of his literary career. He is a tempting but dangerous subject. Over the last 40 years at least half a dozen biographies have been written about him. But Janet Dunbar's latest book makes use of three valuable new sources of information: the Walter J. Beinecke archive of Barrie's letters, manuscripts and notebooks at Yale; the full diaries of Lady Cynthia Asquith, a part of which was published last year; and the hitherto totally unpublished letters Barrie wrote to the Davies brothers, who inspired what Peter Leavelle Davies called "that terrible masterpiece" — Peter Pan.

The biography Miss Dunbar has written with the aid of this fresh material is a reconstruction of Barrie's life chiefly in terms of his relationships with four women. The first was his mother, Margaret Ogilvy. A pious, Scotch, Presbyterian, Scotchwoman, she exerted on her family a far stronger grip than her taciturn husband. Of the ten children, her favorite was not James, but an elder brother, David. When David died at the age of 14, James determined to win his mother from her overwhelming grief by becoming so like David that she would not notice the difference. He pursued this substitute role with such enterprise that he almost ceased to enjoy any separate existence of his own. But impersonation can go so far and no further, and he later found that a more satisfactory method of pleasing Margaret Ogilvy almost in spite of herself was to sleep himself in her memories, to become the ideal listener to stories of her past life. These stories he wrote down and got published — a collaboration between mother and son that launched Barrie on his career.

Soon he needed someone to take Margaret Ogilvy's place — a substitute, as he had once been. It was a need, and a revenge for no love. An actress would be ideally fitted for the part. Pretty actresses always stimulated Barrie's romantic imagination, and they had the additional advantage of ceasing to be real people for him as soon as they stepped off the stage.

Michael Holyroyd, the author of "Lytton Strachey," is working on a life of Augustus John. He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD — By Will Wang

ACROSS

1 Cushion filling
6 Elevate
10 Border
14 Past, to poets
15 Plumb
16 Crescent
17 — Rookh
18 See: Fr.
19 Travail
20 Indian
21 Region of Kentucky
23 Warble
25 Party men
26 Win out
28 Dark
30 Sieved
31 Like some checks
35 Oxalis
36 Deadlock
39 Egg cells
40 After aurora
42 Western capital
44 Shrub yielding indigo
45 Carpenters
47 In pieces
50 " — hungry look"

DOWN

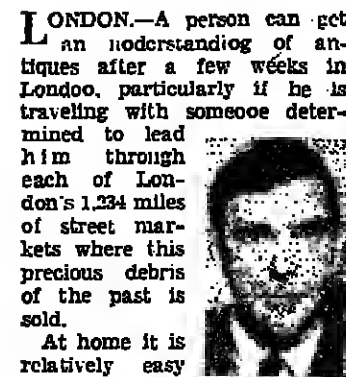
52 City on the Ohio
54 Tops
57 Notice
58 City of Kansas
59 Mme. de —
60 Cassini
61 Impertinent one
62 Heating lamps
63 Buys: Abbr.
64 She, in Naples
65 Rib
13 Reveals
22 African country
24 Points that emit light
26 Likely: Abbr.
27 Puerto —
29 Egyptian deity
31 Dance
32 Certain Ohioans
34 Eat all
37 Roman 1051
38 Saddle pads
41 Nautical times
43 Yellowish red dye
45 Capital of Veracruz
46 Pronoun
47 Stewart or Joseph
48 French soldier
49 Bit
51 Havelock
53 Holding device
55 Straight
56 Princess of Brabant
59 Dry

EV
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FIR
TICKET

Observer

A 'Great Buy'

By Russell Baker



Baker

LONDON.—A person can get an understanding of antiques after a few weeks in London, particularly if he is traveling with someone determined to lead him through each of London's 1,344 miles of streets where this precious debris of the past is sold.

At home it is relatively easy to avoid antiques by staying out of Connecticut; here, with a swarm of dusty-merchandise peddlers huddled around every other corner, there is nothing to do but plunge in. When you plunge into the streets you find, of course, you find that nothing is a total bore.

For example, how many persons know about the event called "the great buy"? The "great buy" is to antiques what a grand-slam home run is to baseball, and antique fans talk constantly of "great buys" they have heard about.

What is a "great buy"? Well, suppose you found Napoleon's hat rack on a stall in the Portobello Road, and offered \$3 for it, and the merchant, thinking it was a broken piece of floor board which he had meant to use for kindling, lets you have it for \$4.50. You have made a "great buy," since Napoleon's hat rack would obviously be worth hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars to the proper party.

Just as obviously, Napoleon's hat rack is not found every day lylog on a market stall. Nor is the Duke of Wellington's cane, nor Lucrécia Borgia's brandy snifter, nor one of Leonardo's lost portraits. For this reason, "great buys" are much rarer than grand-slam home runs.

They are so rare, in fact, that nobody knows anyone who has actually scored a "great buy." Everybody, on the other hand, has heard of somebody who has scored a "great buy." Six dealers in Islington alone say they have heard of persons who bought

Napoleon's hat rack for mere trifles.

Considering the millions and millions of antiques that ooze in London, it is surprising how little variety there is. A fairly careful survey of seven London antique markets suggests there are only eight basic items.

These are: (1) the broken clock; (2) the old map, usually of a place unlisted in the geography, called "novum cloum"; (3) the incomplete set of dining-room chairs, commonly five or seven; one of which has a broken leg; (4) the set of three silver spoons; (5) the cracked demi-tasse cup with saucer; (6) the dining-room table with (variation A) no leaves or (variation B) a dangerous split in one leg; (7) the oil portrait of someone who, though unidentified, might very well be the Electress Sophia of Hanover or King Umberto I; and (8) the first-edition volume of the history of animal husbandry during the year 1703 in the environs of Dumfries.

Some of these items are, in fact, very old, but only very slight powers of observation are required to show that the great bulk must be mass-produced at a vast antique factory, a veritable Detroit capable of turning out a cracked, demitasse cups off the production line along with incomplete sets of dining-room chairs at a truly prodigious rate.

One last oddity about antiques: The seller, not unnaturally, always tells the buyer that the item he is able to sell this remarkable item—let us say the old map—at a splendid price. He gets back to the United States. The oddity is that the buyer often believes this and is perfectly capable of replying to, "You don't mean to tell me you paid \$85 for that map of Novum Cloum?" with, "That shows what you know about antiques! That map will sell for \$190 back home."

Maybe it will. If you happen to have the use of a barn in Connecticut and have nothing to do with your time but sit on an egg crate until a rich victim wanders in. To raise such points in an antique shop, however, is considered very poor taste.

When Balloons And Pigeons Carried Mail

By Michael Dennigan

PARIS, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Normally the only hazards a Paris mailman faces these days are biting dogs and pinching shoes. But the Postal Museum, 4 Rue St-Romain, Paris 6e, is running an exhibition which shows that 100 years ago the obstacles to the mails were more serious: errant winds, bursting balloons, gunfire and hunting falcons.

The exhibition commemorates how the post office brought the news from France to Paris—at the time encircled by the victorious Prussian Army in the war of 1870 and besieged for four months—and set it out again.

In the process the French invented air mail and microfilm letters—still used in time of war.

Also on show is some of the mail carried. It ranges from short personal messages from those in safety in the south to friends and relatives in starving Paris, to government dispatches.

The story began Sept. 18, 1870, at 3 p.m. when the last regular mail wagon left the old Montparnasse railroad station. The Prussians, after smashing the French armies at Sedan and Metz, were at the gates of the fortified city. Emperor Napoleon III was a prisoner.

Holding On

The Parisians, who declared a republic in face of the national disaster, held on. The government fled to Tours and later to Bordeaux. The post office tackled the job of keeping communications flowing between Paris and the rest of the country, despite the Prussian blockade.

When they tried balloons, this inventing air mail—to get news and mail in and out of the capital. It worked fine from Paris to the provinces, but balloons at the mercy of wind and weather often fell into enemy hands on the return journey.

The balloons were manned by sailors—the only servicemen at the time with a head for heights—who often plotted their frail craft through withering gunfire at low altitude and an agonizingly slow speed.

To solve the problem of incoming mail,

This projector was used to read messages sent by "pigeongramme."

post office engineers then secretly sank a cable in the bed of the Seine passing through enemy lines. The Prussians found it and cut it.

The next idea: circular zinc containers laden with mail which sank to the bottom of the Seine and were supposed to be dragged along the bottom by the current until they reached nets inside Paris. Few of these got through and most were lost for years. One was dredged up from this mud this year, carrying mail to Parisians long since dead.

Finally, at the instance of Reof Dagron, a Parisian photographer who had invented microfilm 11 years earlier but had not yet found a use for it, they created the microfilm letter. It was carried by pigeon.

Every time a balloon left Paris for the provinces, sailing safely over Prussian lines with passengers and mail, there was also a crate of homing pigeons aboard. At Tours and Bordeaux the pigeons were fitted with little pouches—carrying the official post office stamp—containing strips of microfilm mail—and sent flying back to their home loft at postal headquarters in the Rue de Grenelle.

The Prussians at the gate of Paris heard about the "pigeongramme" and took emergency action. They imported specially-trained hunting falcons to "shoot down" the postal pigeons. A few were lost that way but most got through.

The museum honors the pigeons in the centenary display. One of the original

carriers—preserved and stuffed after death—was given pride of place. With outstretched wings it hovers over one of the largest—144 tiny frames of microfilm letters, all together occupying about the area of a modern book of matches. Museum officials said each of the microfilm "frames" contains the equivalent of a newspaper tabloid page.

Personal messages for Parisians on the "pigeongramme" service were kept brief. A wide selection is shown in the display.

"Gouley, 3 Rue Frothard—We're well, received all your letters. Kiss everyone for us and baby too. See you soon. Courage."

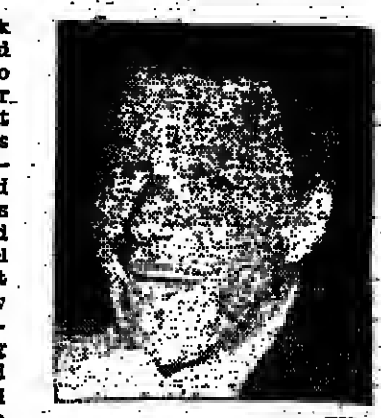
A letter of early 1871, from a government official to his family in Paris, recounted his escape. "Madame, Clergy, 191 Rue du Temple—I arrived at Bordeaux today, Thursday, Jan. 26. The balloon came down in Holland, where we received a perfect welcome. It took me three days to rejoin the minister who was at Lille... write to me by balloon... Eugène Clergy."

But one of the most interesting letters is one dated Bordeaux, Feb. 1, 1871. Addressed to the "vice-president of the government in Paris" by a government official named Jules Simon, it predicted that France would hurt into civil war once the hostilities with Prussia were over.

It did, the same year—in the blood-soaked "Paris Commune" and other uprisings in the provinces.

PEOPLE:

A Rendering At Caesar's



Frank Sinatra in Vegas.

At the gaming tables, Frank Sinatra is not exactly Old Pater. Three years ago the singer blew his cool after an argument over his credit at the casino of the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas. Investigators said that Sinatra engaged in fistfights with a Sands executive, threw chips around the casino, tore up the hotel switchboard, drove a golf cart through a plate-glass window and—in perhaps the least rational moment of the evening—tried to put in a personal phone call to owner Howard Hughes. Sinatra never again performed at the Sands, and a year later, signed a 36-month contract with the rival Caesars Palace.

On Monday, Sinatra stormed out of Caesars, flying home to his Palm Springs, Calif., ranch after what may or may not have been a replay of the Sands storm. Tying the incident to the singer's recent operation for tendinitis in one of his hands, Sidney Gaskin, Caesars' PR man, said, "Mr. Sinatra is exhausted. The surgery is giving him trouble." The Las Vegas Review-Journal, however, said, "Sinatra was playing baccarat for \$3,000 a hand. The limit is usually \$2,000. When Sinatra wanted to raise the limit to \$10,000 and play on credit, the beef started." Said Gaskin, "Sinatra's vice-president allegedly caught a handful of chips in the face, then allegedly caught Sinatra's arm in a door. Sinatra allegedly punched Waterman, 66. Waterman allegedly produced a gun, at which point, according to a waiter, 'a great deal of confusion ensued about the hotel.'"

Wednesday, Waterman was booked for investigation of assault and released on bail. Sinatra reportedly said he would not press charges, but Nevada District Attorney George Frankland, who said Sinatra warned Waterman, "The mob will take care of you," invited the singer back to Vegas for "a little talk."

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, "Sinatra's address," reports UPI, "and the singer was not working because of his hand." On this point, at least, all parties were said to be in accord.

Culling the British Sunday papers, a sure-fire antidote to the mid-week doldrums:

● The Mirror, cribbing from the weekly Solicitors' Journal, reports that an "astounding number of Britons have but the vaguest notion of the meaning of the word 'adultery.' One of the lawyer's clients was persuaded that sex became adultery only if lasting more than 20 minutes. Another opined that making love in a car or field did not qualify, while a third was convinced that adultery happened only at night. A fourth cleot, a publican, was a little closer to the mark. "Adultery," he told his solicitor, "is when you put water in spirit bottles."

● Also from the Mirror, a poignant and possibly posthumous progress report on the memoirs of George Thomas, former Secretary of State for Wales, who reckons several of his run-ins with the aristocracy during planning for the investiture of Prince Charles and the consequences thereof. Thomas crossed swords with Lord Snowdon, Constable of Caernarvon Castle, among others, though his clashes with Tony were as pin-pricks compared to his differences with Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, 16th Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, Hereditary Marshal and Chief Butler of England. In time, however, the Labor secretary grew to admire the duke, particularly for his loyalty to the crown. "I hope I am as loyal as he," writes Thomas. "But unlike him, I am not able to trace six members of my family having been beheaded by the Royalty." (The Butler did it.)

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